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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

### Yamani tells conference

## Real returns on oil low

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (R) — Saudi Arabia will not continue its present high level of oil production unless it can obtain a real return on its investment, Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said.

Saudi Arabia is presently exchanging its oil for dollars, the real value of which was diminishing, he told a European management symposium at this Swiss ski resort. "Our real rate of return on investments, taking into account inflation, is always below zero," he said Thursday.

"Unless we can ensure a real return on our investment, we will not continue our present high level of production," the oil minister added. Asked how long Saudi Arabia would wait for a return on its investment before cutting back production, Sheikh Yamani replied, "not for so long."

Saudi Arabia is producing more oil than it needed to meet its financial requirements, and is depleting its resources fast, Yamani said.

A confrontation between producers and consumers over oil would be disastrous, he

said. The future trend would be for producing countries to sell their oil not only for money but also in exchange for industrial technology, Yamani added. He forecast the price of oil would in general continue to rise faster than world inflation.

The rate of increase would depend on conservation measures and development of alternative energy sources. "But whatever you do the real price of oil must go up on an annual basis," the oil minister said.

Explaining the oil for technology policy in a question-and-answer session after his speech, Yamani said Saudi Arabia in future will grant oil contracts only to customers willing to help build up industry in Saudi Arabia.

He said as a desert country with little potential for agricultural development Saudi Arabia had no choice but to industrialize. With its vast range of different mineral resources and with Western technological help, industrialization could be carried out without problems, he said.

Yamani said it was now very difficult for the OPEC countries to return to a single tier oil price system because several members raised their crude oil prices after Saudi Arabia began charging two dollars more per barrel last month, fixing the price to \$26.

But he said that countries like Algeria and Nigeria could not be blamed for increasing their prices because American, European and Japanese companies had come to them offering prices as high as \$40. To reduce price levels Western governments should control the spot oil market in Rotterdam and disallow oil companies from paying inflated prices just to fill small supply gaps at the cost of disrupting OPEC's entire pricing structure.

"When spot prices come down, we will be able to stabilize OPEC prices at a single level again. But whatever is done, the real price of oil must go up on an annual basis," he said.

Yamani stressed that if Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had not increased their oil output by more than three million barrels a day to compensate supply stoppages by Iran, the free market supply of supply and demand would have raised oil prices to higher levels than those so far charged by OPEC members.

"Ultimately, oil prices must reach the price of alternative sources of energy supply. This will not happen now, but later," he said.

### Egyptian official says

## Israel is 'built on plundered Muslim soil'

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP) — Egypt's Deputy Premier and presidential advisor, Hassan Taha, stood by his remarks that Israel was "built on plundered Muslim soil" and when told about Israel's planned diplomatic protest about his statements, he said "phooey to them."

In a telephone conversation Thursday with the Associated Press, Taha said his remarks in the interview were in reaction to a book written by three Israeli journalists which he qualified as "a series of insults to Egypt from the president down to the smallest man."

His interview was published in a Kuwaiti newspaper, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said earlier Thursday that Israel will make its first diplomatic protest to Egypt because of it.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil who is also the foreign minister, said he had not received a protest note from Israel, and added, in remarks to the Associated Press, that Hassan Taha was not answerable to him personally.

Taha, who insisted that the interview as published by the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Siyassa* was "word for word accurate" maintained that "as long as Israel retains Muslim Jerusalem it will never know a moment of peace."

"The Arab city of Jerusalem is ours, and Israel shall never enjoy peace either with us Muslims or with the Christians as long as it retains that city," Taha emphasized.

The Arab city of Jerusalem is a sensitive issue in the currently bogged down Palestinian autonomy talks between Egypt and



Hassan Taha

Israel. The city was occupied by Israel during the 1967 war and the Israelis have pledged it will remain forever part of their united Jewish capital.

But to the 800 million Muslims around the world, Jerusalem is holy because it holds Islam's third most holiest shrine, the Al Aqsa Mosque. Egypt has maintained that Israel must give up the city in the context of the peace pact signed at Camp David because it considers the area part of the West Bank of Jordan sector.

Taha, a staunch Muslim, has been campaigning for the return of the Arab city to Arab hands. However, his singularly, independent remarks, come at a time when Egypt is trying to portray Israel to the Arabs as a faithful implementer of the peace accords. The Egyptian approach, observers note, is meant to encourage other Arab countries, particularly Jordan, and Syria along with the Palestinians to negotiate with Israel.

By Patrick Seale

BAGHDAD, Feb. 8 (OFNS) — The Iraq government is said to be considering renouncing its eight-year-old Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union. If the report circulating here proves true, this would be a major blow to Soviet influence in the Middle East.

For several months now Iraqi-Soviet relations have been under strain. The most serious point at issue was the Iraqi belief that the Soviet Union and its Communist allies were helping the powerful Iraqi Communist Party to plot against the government of President Saddam Hussein.

Internally Saddam made short work of his Communist adversaries, hanged party members accused of forming illegal army cells, drove the party underground and suppressed its newspaper. Externally the bloody conflict spread to foreign capitals, with Iraqi Baathists killing Iraqi Communist and vice versa in Aden and Sophia.

Relations have been further evened by the hostile sniping at the Baghdad regime from Communist radio stations round the world.

## Khaled, Hassan meet in Taif

TAIF, Feb. 8 (SPA) — King Khaled and Morocco's King Hassan completed their second day of talks here Friday, discussing bilateral and international issues.

King Hassan is expected to hold a press conference Saturday.

The Moroccan ruler arrived here Thursday morning accompanied by a large delegation of government and military leaders. He is expected to remain several days.

Addressing newsmen Thursday, Muhammad Bouetta, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the summit will give new impetus to Islamic action to confront the current dangers lying ahead of the Islamic world. It will enable Muslims to play their proper role in peace, security, civilization and prosperity.

The summit is fraternal, he said, and added that such encounters should take place frequently to avert the conspiracies being hatched against the Muslim community.

Bouetta called the meeting "the embodiment of Islamic solidarity" fostering already solid bilateral ties.

He said the talks deal with a wide range of Arab and international issues, the most prominent being the test the Muslim world is now facing involving "our faith that is being challenged by an enemy known for his hostility to values and creeds."

The Sahara question is also expected to be discussed. It will be tackled either directly or indirectly, Bouetta said.

Bouetta and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal conferred Friday afternoon. After the 90 minute meeting, Bouetta said he and the prince reviewed a set of issues of mutual interest and exchanged views on politics and bilateral relations.

The Moroccan delegation includes Prince Muhammad, the crown prince, Prince

Continued on back page



IN TAIF: King Khaled welcomes King Hassan II of Morocco upon arrival in Taif Thursday.

(SPA photo)

## Lebanese rightists accused of subverting Syrian ties

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (R) — Lebanese rightist attempts to undermine relations between Lebanon and Syria had succeeded in creating a gap between the two governments, a Damascus newspaper said Friday.

*Al-Baath*, the paper of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, said Syria would not pay any attention to attempts by some Lebanese politicians led by former President Camille Chamoun to misrepresent the Syrian attitude in order to undermine relations between Beirut and Damascus.

The paper was commenting on the Syrian decision to withdraw its peace-keeping troops from the Lebanese capital where they act as a buffer force between the hostile militias that fought in the 1975-76 civil war.

Lebanese Premier Selim Hoss said in Beirut Thursday night that only close cooperation with Syria could end the crisis.

His comments followed reports that Syria's decision to pull an estimated 8,000 troops out of Beirut was prompted by official displeasure in Damascus over the way the Lebanese government was handling anti-Syrian parties. Some right-wing groups in Lebanon, including Chamoun's National Liberal Party,

regard the Syrians as an army of occupation.

In a reference to Israeli support of the right-wing Christians in Lebanon, *Al-Baath* added: "All Lebanese knew well who had backed these people."

"Syria stood against them when they provoked problems against Syria to create a gap between Syria and the legal authority (in Lebanon). Unfortunately they managed to create this gap, and through it they turned their back on the legal authority to ally themselves with the Camp David parties," the paper said.

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin pledged Thursday to stand by Lebanon's Christians if factional hostilities erupted again after the Syrian pull-out from Beirut.

"We shall not allow the Christians to be subjected to pogroms either in North Lebanon or the South, he told a news conference. Beirut newspapers said the Lebanese cabinet's decision to order the army to replace withdrawing Syrian peace-keeping troops in the capital could lead to fresh fighting.

Nationalist leaders have rejected govern-  
Continued on back page

## Afghan crisis conference questionable

BONN, Feb. 8 (Agencies) — Conflicting reports were issued from Western capitals Friday over whether the United States and other major Western nations will hold a conference of foreign ministers here this month to discuss the Afghan crisis.

A West German ministry spokesman repeated an earlier announcement that United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was expected here on Feb. 20, but said no multilateral meeting was contemplated.

Informed sources in Bonn said last night that a meeting of foreign ministers representing the U.S., West Germany, Britain, France and Italy had been tentatively scheduled for Feb. 21 and 22. This would have coincided with Vance's visit.

In Paris, an Elysee Palace spokesman said France was opposed to the holding of a joint meeting which was "not of a nature to reduce international tension."

The Western allies have all supported the administration of President Jimmy Carter, but in degrees varying from the wholehearted backing of Britain to the hesitant reactions of France and Japan.

A senior Carter administration official said the reported meeting would begin on a bilateral basis, between Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister.

But the official, who asked not to be identified, cautioned that plans for the meeting were not final and that it had been set back twice before.

Publicly, administration officials claim a unity among the allies that seems to be overstated. West Germany and France appear particularly hesitant about reversing economic and other ties which were developed with the Soviet Union during the period of detente. The meeting represents a renewed effort by Carter. Carter said Wednesday he wanted his policy of resisting aggression in the Gulf to be clear to any nation considering military moves in the region.

Clarifying that policy, he said, was "crucial" not only for our friends and allies but for those who might be tempted to use military force or aggression."

At a meeting with former defense secretary Clark Clifford, just back from a presidential mission to India, Carter also said the United States would seek to improve relations between India and its rival, Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should not be used by the United States as an excuse for interference in the Middle East, Iraq Foreign Minister Saddam Hammadi told a news conference in  
Continued on back page



GREETING KHOMEINI: President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr kisses the hands of Ayatollah Khomeini at Bani-Sadr's swearing-in ceremony Monday at a Tehran hospital. Bani-Sadr is Iran's first president.

(AP photo)

## Iraq 'preparing to ditch the Kremlin'

So far the quarrel has been kept under control and a surface cordiality maintained, because of shared opposition to the United States, to President Sadat and to his peace treaty with Israel.

But the Afghan crisis has sharply heightened Iraqi suspicions of Moscow's regional intentions. Given the brutal use made by the Soviets of their friendship treaty with Kabul, the Iraqis have come to view their own friendship-treaty more as a source of concern than of reassurance. Is an Iraqi Babrak Karmal being groomed somewhere in Eastern Europe?

Iran is living in an exposed and ever more dangerous environment, only a fraction away from the grave international crisis unfolding in Iran.

With Iran in turmoil, Iraq is now the strongest power in the Gulf, with oil revenues running at the rate of \$25 billion a year, a population of 13 million, a well-equipped army of some 220,000 men, and a society which is disciplined, industrious

and increasingly skilled.

But the Iraqi fear is that the Iranian and Afghan crises are building up to a superpower confrontation and subsequent carve up of the region. In such a situation Iraq would inevitably be swamped.

Hence its passionate championship of nonalignment, and its equal opposition both to Soviet incursion and to America's current search for Middle East military facilities.

With its own fate at stake, Iraq is watching the evolution of the Iranian drama with great anxiety.

In an attempt to destroy this influence, Iraqi propaganda constantly blackens Khomeini's name. Thus Iraq is the only Arab country apart from Egypt to denounce the Ayatollah as a false Muslim and a menace to the area.

If, on the other hand, the Communists in Iran come out on top, the danger to Iraq will be no less. They have many accounts to settle with the Baath.

Worst of all would be an alliance of Communists and radicals in effective control of Iran. Such an alliance already exists, and tirelessly attacks Iraq in Arabic-language broadcasts, in leaflet campaigns, even in graffiti on Western streets.

To counter its campaign, Iraq has taken the offensive into Iran, lending aid to the Arabic-speaking minority of Khuzistan in the south-west, to the Iranian Kurds in the north, as well as to the Azerbaijanis and Baluchis. Encouraging ethnic and sectarian autonomists in Iran is Iraq's best defense against its revolutionary neighbor.

The confrontation between Iran and Iraq is a confrontation between the two most active forces in the Middle East today. Each presents a model of society in competition for the hearts and minds of the area.

In contrast to the Iranian model of society, Iraq's model is secular, socially prog-

ressive, and in favor of Western technology and civilization — although it robustly rejects any hint of Western dominance.

Fueled by oil wealth, Saddam Hussein's Iraq is doing as good a job as any developing country anywhere. It can boast of full employment, high wages, a burgeoning industrial base, lavish welfare services, and an impressive investment in education, among other achievements.

For an absolutist leader, Saddam is well equipped. Forged in the hard school of claudeness, he is ruthless, very hard-working, intelligent, ascetic, not naturally jovial but deliberately accessible to the common people. Anyone with a complaint is encouraged to ring him up.

Since his accession last July (after 11 years of being the real power in the ruling party he fashioned), a cult of the personality of the leader-president, as he is called, has developed. No opposition to him is tolerated and rivals are got rid of with traditional Iraqi dispatch.

But for all his despotism, Saddam is well-liked in Iraq. In the anxious times ahead, most of his fellow citizens, the Communists always expected, are glad to have so decisive a man at the top.

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This year, Alzamel says

## Petrochemical accords near signing

JEDDAH, Feb. 8 — Agreements to proceed with five petrochemical plants, representing an investment of around \$15 billion, should be signed between the government and major oil and chemical companies this year.

The pioneering of three more modest heavy industries in 1979, good progress in laying infrastructure at Jubail and the shift of favor toward the proprietors of cheap fuel and feedstock makes the agreements all but inevitable, according to Abdul Aziz Alzamel, chief executive of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation.

Speaking to *Saudi Business* magazine, published Saturday, Alzamel said decisions on these schemes will have to be taken by the Supreme Petroleum Council, chaired by Crown Prince Fahd.

But these prospects take little account of issues that many of the foreign partners feel must be settled before they sign a joint venture agreement, the magazine said. "How much crude oil or other energy will be available to them as an incentive? How much will the joint ventures have to pay Petromin for the natural gas fuel for the metal plants and feedstock for the petrochemical industries?"

Alzamel argues that the incentive oil and a fixed gas price are not really the issues. "My projections are not necessarily independent as such from what the council decides or does not decide in 1980. The council will act as it sees fit. But this is not really the issue which

affects some projects, but other issues."

At stake is the single most important element in Saudi Arabian planning, the commitment to heavy industry. The philosophy is simple. Given Saudi Arabia's abundant supplies of oil and gas, the Kingdom should attempt to reap as much profit as possible from their export. With each step away from the basic crude or gas, there is value added, in refined products, ethylene, polymers or plastics. Equally, when costs of energy approach or outweigh costs of labor or transport to market, it seems worthwhile to site such energy-intensive industries as steel or aluminium mills at cheap energy sources.

Even before SABIC was formed in 1976 Petromin was committed to provide the foreign partners with an entitlement of crude as an incentive. The gas would be supplied free. A formula was revealed for financing the projects whereby the Kingdom would provide 60 per cent of the equity capital from its accumulated budget surpluses. The foreign partner was left a minor portion, only 15 per cent, now, to raise by itself.

Even with these incentives, progress was slow. "Most of the time," Alzamel said, "I and other senior managers were wasting our time with third or fourth level people who were not capable of making a decision." But by the end of 1978, six petrochemical schemes were still under discussion. Shell Oil of the United States, Mobil and Dow Chemical were talking about ethylene-based plants; Exxon a

polyethylene plant; a Japanese group, led by Mitsubishi, and Celanese and Texas Eastern of the United States were looking at methanol schemes. A major Japanese investment in an ethylene plant was shelved after a gloomy pre-feasibility study.

In addition the Korf Stahl steel group of West Germany and various aluminum companies, led by Southwire of the United States, were looking at metal industries.

Between then and now, something has happened. SABIC signed final agreements with Korf Stahl and the Japanese methanol group in 1979, with no price for the steel plant's fuel or the methanol feedstock or incentive oil. The Taiwan Fertilizer Company signed interim and final agreements for a fertilizer plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year.

### Another disappointment

## Finns collapse to Ittihad

By Muir Ali

JEDDAH, Feb. 8 — Ittihad of Jeddah defeated the Finnish national team 2-0 Thursday night here. The goals came from a penalty in the 31st minute of the first half and in the 13th minute of the second half.

The Finns had already beaten two of the Kingdom's leading teams, Hilal of Riyadh and Ahli of Jeddah. They defeated the national team in their first performance here

### Gulf media officials to meet on strategy

DOHA, Feb. 8 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia will attend a conference of Gulf ministers of information here Tuesday. The ministers will discuss the international unified information plan for Gulf countries to make facts clear to world opinion.

The Qatari minister of information, Issa Ghanim Al-Kawari, said Thursday that these topics are to be seriously studied. They will also discuss how to respond to the vicious attacks of Western media, particularly Zionist, against oil producing Gulf states.

### WEATHER

Temperatures will rise slightly in most areas. Cloud will hang over the northern, western and south-western regions. There may be thunderstorms in the north-eastern and the western and south-western highlands.

Winds will be moderate and south-westerly to south-easterly. They may become active in the northern and western regions, causing sand haze.



Abdul Aziz Alzamel

In Jeddah

## Baden Wurttemberg team holds meetings on relations

JEDDAH, Feb. 8 (SPA) — A West German delegation representing the state of Baden Wurttemberg led by Federal Affairs Minister Edward Adorno has been meeting officials, with the aim of developing economic relations between the state and Saudi Arabia.

On Wednesday, Adorno conferred with Sheikh Abdullah Aliraza, deputy foreign affairs minister for economic and cultural affairs.

Sheikh Abdullah said that the talks dealt with possible areas of cooperation in industry and agriculture between the Kingdom and West Germany, especially Baden Wurttemberg.

He added that he had briefed the German minister on the Kingdom's economic industrial policies, and its international relations.

He said that they discussed the evolution of the Euro-Arab dialogue and cooperation between the European Economic Community and Gulf countries. He also said that they dealt with the possibility of organizing a German cultural week in Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Abdullah said that the West German delegation showed its readiness to interest in the transfer of modern technology to Saudi Arabia, especially in agriculture training. Baden Wurttemberg had a long experience in that area.

## SAMA releases balance sheet

RIYADH, Feb. 8 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has released the following consolidated sheet of commercial banks as at the end of Nov. 11, 1978.

ASSETS	(In millions of S. Rls.)
(1) Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA	14,908.9
(2) Balances due from banks outside	9,869.8
(3) Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia	205.0
(4) Loans, Advances and Discounts	26,042.1
(5) Investments	1,478.2
(6) Other Assets	4,337.9
(7) Contra Accounts	46,575.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103,417.5</b>
LIABILITIES	(In millions of S. Rls.)
(1) Capital & Reserves	2,521.4
(2) Balances due to banks abroad	3,110.2
(3) Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia	36,830.1
(4) Demand, Time and Savings Deposits	6,760.3
(5) Other deposits	7,619.9
(6) Other liabilities	46,575.6
(7) Contra Accounts	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103,417.5</b>

### Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Hassan Faqih  
Al Bilad

The volume of traffic in the country has increased beyond our wildest expectations. Together with this one can see the rising recklessness of drivers and their lack of concern for the rules of the road.

The majority of people simply do not know how to drive properly. This leads to a high rate of accidents and of death or injury. Children not yet out of their teens are driving big luxurious cars recklessly and causing accidents.

I believe, and I could be wrong, that the number of traffic policemen and their training are not adequate for the job, because the problems facing them are simply greater than they can handle.

These are some of the observations that I wanted to bring to the notice of Interior Minister Prince Naif, although I am aware of his deep concern for the traffic situation in the country. And I suggest that the whole traffic system be reviewed and its budget increased, especially in the bigger cities where congestion is most acute.

At the same time there should be severe

penalties for offenders and reckless drivers, and a regular check of cars to make sure that only roadworthy ones are permitted.

There ought also to be greater care in issuing driving licenses so that they are only given to those who are qualified to drive. Traffic campaigns are also useful in detecting those driving without licenses and vehicles with no registration certificates.

By Saleh Muhammad Jamal  
Al Medina

I received a lot of letters from readers who complain about the hardship attached to process of hiring foreign labor. There is only one government office for obtaining permit and the demand is so high that it may be days before one gets what one wants. A few day's stay in Riyadh is customary, these readers say. And this costs money and wastes time.

The Interior Ministry has promised more than once to open additional offices in the main cities to ease the pressure on the Riyadh office, but nothing has been done. I hope that the Interior Minister will now order action.

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# America reduces staff at embassy in Tripoli

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R) — The United States has effectively closed its embassy in Libya as a security precaution following mob attacks against two French missions in the country earlier this week, the State Department said Thursday.

Six U.S. diplomats left Tripoli Wednesday, leaving behind only an administrative officer to oversee official U.S. property and a consular officer to deal with the needs of 2,500 Americans working in Libya, U.S. officials said.

The U.S. mission was attacked and burned on Dec. 2 by a crowd of several thousand people carrying slogans in support of Iranian

religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

Operations were suspended three days later in the absence of a formal apology from Libya and assurances that the government would make good the damages and ensure future security of the embassy.

These assurances were later received and, until the latest anti-French incidents this week, State Department officials said they expected the mission to reopen.

But "once something like that happened to the French embassy, we couldn't believe that the situation would be secure for our own people," a U.S. official said.

## To solve energy crisis

# Jordan appeals for Arab aid

AMMAN, Feb. 8 (AP) — Jordan has appealed to Arab oil producing countries to assist it in solving its urgent energy crisis.

Wednesday's appeal from the National Consultative Council (Jordan's parliament substitute) to Arab heads of state and parliaments said economic assistance to Jordan in the wake of rising oil prices, would enable it to take its place "on the Arab front line."

The council said the situation "has a negative effect on Jordan's productive and defense capabilities and threatens the stability and security of the country."

Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf announced Jordan expects to pay 112 million Jordanian dinars (\$ 392 million) for oil imports in 1980—a sum he said is equivalent to more than half the government's domestic revenues.

"Jordan wants to stress that the whole Arab nation ought to participate in the responsibilities and burdens of facing up to all the challenges facing the Arabs and the difficulties of the non-oil producing Arab States due to the increase in oil prices, should be taken into consideration," Sharaf added.

# FBI distorting Arab image

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 8 (AP) — An Arab League spokesman has accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation of hurting the image of Arabs through an investigation of alleged corruption among U.S. public officials and demanded an apology from the U.S. government.

The investigation was dubbed "Operation Abscon," short for Arab scam. A scam, in American slang, is any get-rich-quick scheme that usually tends toward the illegal.

American newspapers have reported that FBI agents pretending to be Arab businessmen offered bribes to public officials in return for favors and to see whether they could be bought.

Clovis Maksoud, U.N. observer for the 20-nation Arab League and special envoy to the United States, Thursday blasted the operation in a statement distributed here by his U.N. office. The statement was also issued in Tunis, where he is attending a conference.

"We strongly denounce the campaign which began three days ago in the United States to distort the Arab image through a dirty operation of investigation by FBI agents in a purely internal matter," said Maksoud, a Lebanese.

# 450 Ethiopians killed, Eritrea rebels claim

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (R) — Guerrillas fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's strategic Eritrea province said Friday they had killed some 450 government soldiers in a one-week battle north of the Red Sea port of Assab.

A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) said the battle involving tanks and artillery, was fought from Jan. 2 to 31 when Ethiopian units broke out of the encircled towns of Thio and Bayel in an attempt to capture the guerrilla base at Addi.

"The campaign is aimed at confusing American public opinion, by posing as Arab businessmen bribing American congressmen, FBI agents have served the Zionist purpose of distorting and abusing the Arab image."

"We demand that the U.S. government apologize to the Arab peoples, especially at a time when the Arab states are endeavoring to strengthen the ties of friendship between their peoples and the American people," Maksoud said.



ANNIVERSARY: These are some of tens of thousands persons that filled the street outside a Tehran hospital last week, where Ayatollah Khomeini is recovering from a heart ailment. The crowd gathered to celebrate Khomeini's return from exile.

## In greeting foreign guests

# Khomeini hits superpowers

TEHRAN, Feb. 8 (R) — Ayatollah Khomeini left his hospital bed Friday to greet several hundred foreign guests invited to Iran to celebrate the first anniversary of the revolution.

Appearing weak, the revolutionary leader said: "Brothers and sisters from abroad, this is your home. You were not here when the Americans were killing our sons and brothers. You came too late to see the crimes committed by their agents."

Khomeini, 80 this year, walked to the waiting room where earlier this week he endorsed the election of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr accompanied by doctors.

President Bani-Sadr, revolutionary court judge Sadeq Khalkbali, and the revolutionary leader's son, Ahmad Khomeini, were among the close aides who gathered round him as he spoke.

Doctors asked visitors waiting to hear Khomeini not to show any excitement when he entered the waiting room and not to shout any slogans. They were also ordered not to smoke.

Speaking for less than five minutes, Khomeini told the visitors: "The 15th Islamic century must be the beginning of victory in the Muslim world, God willing."

"All the deprived should rise and get their rights. The oppressors will not give their rights to them... The superpowers can no longer do what they like in the world," Khomeini said.

The foreign guests, including a number of U.S. Muslims, were officially invited here by the Iranian authorities.

# Foreign troops in Tunisia worry Algerian president

ALGIERS, Feb. 8 (R) — Algerian President Benjedid Chadli has expressed concern over the foreign military presence in neighboring Tunisia following last month's bloody raid on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa.

The attack, which the Tunis government said was launched by Tunisian opponents trained in Libya resulted in 41 dead and prompted France and the United States to grant military assistance to Tunisia.

In a long speech in eastern Algeria Thursday, Chadli spoke of "internal events which took place recently in a neighboring country," the Algerian news agency reported.

He said Algeria believed in non-interference and expressed concern over "the presence of any foreign troops at Algeria's borders," the agency added.

Bourguiba's message

In another development, the Ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Ben Salman al-Khalifa

Friday received a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the deteriorating relations between Tunisia and Libya. The Gulf news agency said the message was conveyed by Tunisian Foreign Minister Muhammad Fitouri who flew in from Muscat Thursday on the fourth leg of a Gulf tour explaining his country's dispute with Libya.

The agency quoted Fitouri as saying that he has explained to the ruler, "the impact of the attack on the entire Arab nation and the reasons behind it."

## Mali leader meets Assad

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (R) — Visiting President Moussa Traore of Mali had talks Thursday night with Syrian President Hafez Assad on bilateral relations and developments in the Arab region.

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## Giap, Trinh replaced Vietnam reshuffles government

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (AP) — Vietnam announced on Friday sweeping changes in the government including the replacement of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Defense Minister Vin Nguyen Giap, the military hero of four decades.

The official Vietnam News Agency said the changes involved eight cabinets or equivalent posts but gave no reasons for the shake-up.

The agency said the announcement was made by President Ton Duc Thang following a resolution by the national assembly's standing committee.

Indochina analysts had recently noted that those in power in Hanoi were dissatisfied with the performance of certain sectors of the government and of the Communist Party.

The agency said Giap would be

replaced by Gen. Van Tien Dung, the architect of the 1975 communist victory in South Vietnam and the man generally believed to have run the affairs of the ministry for some time.

Trinh has been succeeded by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach and the country's top economic planner, chairman of the State Planning Commission Le Thanh Nghi, has been replaced by his deputy, Nguyen Lam.

However, the three veterans of communist revolution retained their posts as vice premiers.

Other changes included the dismissal of Tran Quoc Hoan from the key interior ministry post which went to vice premier Pham Hung, a former Viet Cong leader who holds the number four spot in the politburo.



Gen. Nguyen Giap

### Harsh measures demanded

## Uganda debates trial for Amin's cronies

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 8 (AP) — Uganda's interim parliament has begun its debate on a bill to set up "human rights courts" to try former officials of the military regime of ousted President Idi Amin.

An informal poll of council members at the end of Thursday's opening debate showed almost all legislators supported the bill, with some even calling for stronger measures.

But the 200-member Uganda Law Society,

generally considered the voice of the Ugandan legal profession, has come out strongly against the proposed legislation. One ULS member calls the bill "vindicative and full of revenge."

Under the proposed law, death penalties and lengthy prison sentences could be handed out by five-member special courts.

The bill specifically mentions Amin and his close advisors, as well as members of Amin's

state research bureau, the Public Safety Unit, military police and intelligence units, and the special "anti-corruption" and "anti-smuggling" squads as being its targets.

"These human rights courts are misnamed," said one law society member. "At best they can be called 'special crimes tribunals.' In fact, the courts would be a denial of human rights. It's improper to enact a law retroactively, or to single out individuals, or limit the time periods for crimes," he said.

The bill comes at a time when Uganda is still struggling to overcome the effects of the policies of Amin, who named himself president for life of that country. He was forced to leave the country by forces from Tanzania. During his rule there were numerous accounts of political terror and censorship against foes of Amin.

## Carrington nods in defense of Hormuz Strait

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that any attempt to block the Strait of Hormuz would be "an act of aggression which could not be ignored" by the West.

Answering questions from the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, Carrington was cautious when asked if Britain would intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf in such circumstances.

He said Soviet subversion was a greater threat than military action.

"If there were a military of one or other country (in the Persian Gulf area) in circumstances which were clearly unprovoked aggression, and the United States decided — I hope in conjunction with its allies — what it would do, I hope we would be amongst those who would do it," he told the committee.

## U.K. journal exposes names of head spies

LONDON, Feb. 8 (R) — A left-wing magazine named the heads of Britain's secret service, whose identities are normally hidden, and described their electronic surveillance and bugging operations.

The *New Statesman* magazine, in the latest installment of revelations which have already caused a storm in Parliament, said the security and intelligence services had exclusive use of eight large office blocks in London.

It printed the addresses of the London offices, and estimated that they employed 5,400 people.

The *New Statesman* said the head of Britain's counter-espionage security service, known as M.I. 5 was Sir Howard Troughton, a former ambassador in Moscow, while the secret intelligence service, M.I. 6, was headed by Sir Arthur Franks.

The magazine said that although planting a bug on target premises required breaking and entering or, at least, gaining entry by deception, no legal warrants were needed.



COLD STORAGE: Ice costs fire trucks in New York City after firemen extinguished a five-alarm blaze at the Margaret Hotel. The hotel was left a shell after flames ravaged the building. Firemen had to use ice picks to free hoses frozen to sidewalks.

### In Senate speech

## Kennedy takes credit for sanctions halt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy credited himself for an apparent easing of the American hostage crisis in Iran, suggesting it was he who forced President Jimmy Carter to abandon his call for sanctions in favor of a negotiated settlement.

Kennedy took to the Senate floor following new reports on the hostage crisis and declared that Carter could have pursued a diplomatic solution much earlier.

The Carter administration announced Thursday that it will not formally impose new economic sanctions against Iran as long as diplomatic efforts to free the American hostages continue. Recent reports have indicated Iran would be willing to release the hostages in exchange for establishment of a U.N.-sponsored international tribunal to investigate alleged crimes of the deposed

Shah.

In the past, the Carter administration has said the hostages must be freed without preconditions. Kennedy has called for the establishment of a U.N.-backed commission to investigate Iranian grievances against the Shah. Under the Kennedy plan, the commission would not meet until the hostages were freed.

"The most important reasons for this progress are that the Carter administration has suddenly abandoned its counterproductive call for economic sanctions, and has belatedly decided, after over 3 months of captivity for the hostages, to accept a negotiated settlement," Kennedy said on the Senate floor.

"At long last, Carter has changed his view of an international commission to investigate Iranian grievances, and has finally made it likely that the hostages will come home."



Senator Edward Kennedy

"The Iranians had said consistently that an international commission should be established before they would release the hostages. But Carter resisted this solution until I proposed it in my speech at Georgetown University last week."

## Space shuttle called vital for U.S. military schemes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown testified the manned space shuttle is critical to U.S. Defense planning and hinted at some of the roles a new breed of military astronauts will play in earth orbit.

They will, he said, ferry navigation, missile warning and other spy satellites into space, periodically service and retrieve data from some of them and perhaps build huge orbiting research labs, reconnaissance posts or command centers.

Brown also said the United States has evidence the Soviets may be developing a reusable space vehicle like the shuttle but it is believed their technology in this field may be as much as a decade behind.

The secretary appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, which is considering fiscal 1981 budget requests for the shuttle by both the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NASA is developing the shuttle for use by both agencies. Technical problems have delayed its first manned launchings nearly two years, until next November at the earliest.



Harold Brown

Most of the space agency launches will be from Cape Canaveral, Florida, but the Defense Department is building a launch facility at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, from which shuttles can be boosted into orbits that overfly all areas of the globe.

With as many as 50 manned launches a year contemplated by 1985, congress has approved funds for four shuttles, and NASA and DOD have requested a fifth. As many as seven persons can ride in one of the craft.

### 48,000 Cubans in Africa

## Troop figures revealed

HAVANA, Feb. 8 (R) — President Fidel Castro has disclosed that at one time Cuba had 36,000 troops in Angola, and at another 12,000 in Ethiopia.

The figures were revealed for the first time in a speech to a closed session of the National Assembly on Dec. 27, details of which became available to Reuters Thursday.

Castro did not say how many Cuban troops were now in Angola, Ethiopia or other coun-

tries, nor did he give casualty figures.

He only said that Cubans "thousands of miles from our country spend entire months in trenches, on permanent alert, facing the South African racists."

Cuba first sent troops to the former Portuguese colony of Angola in Nov. 1975 to help the late President Agostinho Neto fight western-backed Angolan movements for the territory's independence.

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## In U.S.

# Taipei wins court case on Games participation

PLATTSBURGH, New York, Feb. 8 (R) — A judge has ruled that the Taipei delegation to the 1980 winter Olympic Games could compete with the flag, national anthem and uniforms of the Republic of China.

The decision by State Supreme Court Judge Norman Harvey overruled the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which had forbidden the Nationalist Chinese delegation from using the name and colors it has borne in the past.

An Olympic official said an appeal would be made.

The case arose when Taipei's cross-country skier Liang Ren-guey sought a court order to stop the Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York, on the grounds that his constitutional rights had been violated by the IOC ruling.

## Surprise unknown out of L.A. tennis

LOS ANGELES, California Feb. 8 (AP) — The bubble burst for Roberta McCallum as third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia eliminated the surprise winner in a women's professional tennis tournament Thursday in quarterfinals competition.

In the other quarterfinals match played Thursday, No. two seed Tracy Austin had little trouble in stopping Varolyn Stoll 6-0, 6-1. Stoll did not win a game until the fifth game of the second set.

McCallum, an unheralded player facing opponents on the major circuit for the first time, turned in a pair of upsets this week, but Turnbull was ready for her. She broke McCallum's serve twice in each set to win 6-2, 6-2.

McCallum admitted that playing before a large crowd made her nervous and also said she had difficulty seeing shots that tended to blend in with the yellow seats.

"I hadn't seen her play until this week," Turnbull said of McCallum.

Earlier, fifth-seeded Sue Barker of Britain and seventh-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania scored second-round singles victories.

Barker downed Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia 6-3, 7-5 while Ruzici rallied for a 3-6, 6-3, 6-1 triumph over Marita Redono as the second round of the tournament was completed.

The IOC voted in December to admit the People's Republic of China to the Olympic movement. It also ordered Taipei to call itself the Taipei Chinese Olympic Committee implying a provincial status.

In his ruling, Harvey said the IOC was discriminating against Taipei athletes by not allowing them to take part in the Olympics under their national symbols, which other countries were allowed to do.

He added that, although the IOC had shown courage in denying a request by the United States to move the 1980 summer Games out of Moscow as a result of the Afghanistan crisis, it "failed to show that degree of courage when it considered the two China issue."

He said his decision was not based on the IOC's political decision that there was no Republic of China but on the U.S. Constitution's 14th amendment, which guaranteed equal protection for all under the law.

An advance party of Taipei officials was turned away from the Lake Placid village on Wednesday when they insisted on presenting credentials from the "Republic of China Olympic Committee."

Michael Lee, secretary-general of the Republic of China Olympic Committee, could not immediately be reached for comment.

However, only hours before the decision, he said he had faith in the U.S. judicial system.

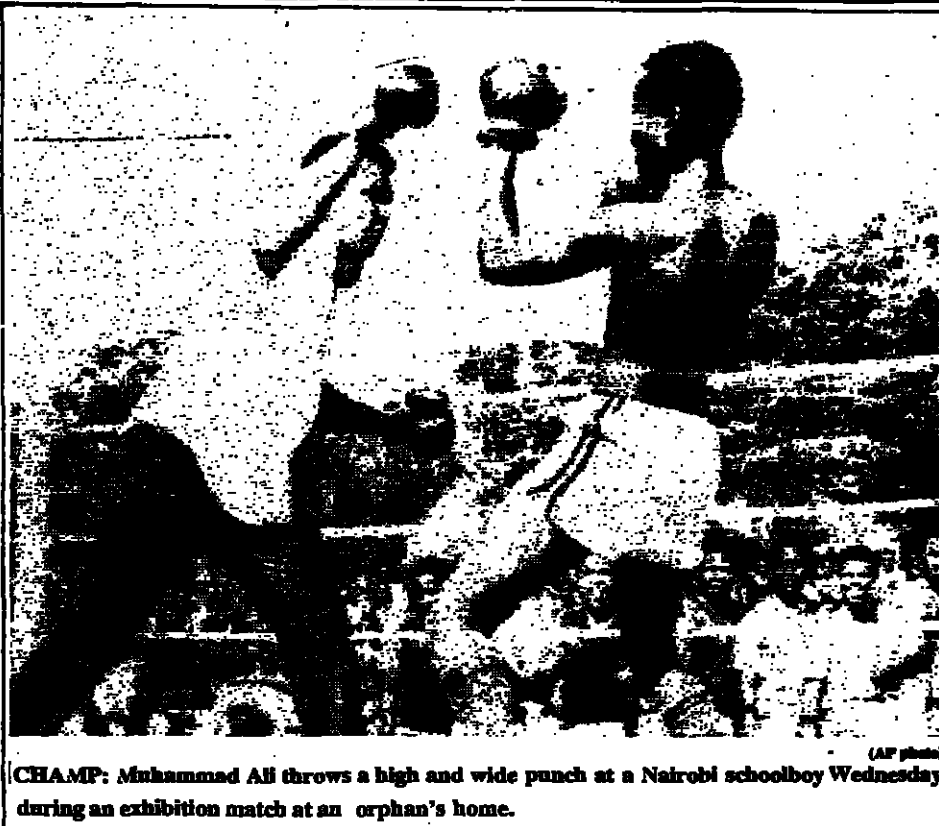
"We are confident of a favorable ruling because discrimination is against your principles," he said. "We are the same Chinese, but we have received different treatment. We are the victims of political discrimination."

## Pakistani impresses in British squash

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Feb. 8 (R) — World number three Mohibullah Khan of Pakistan enjoyed an easy first round workout in the International Squash Players' Association Tournament here Thursday night.

Mohibullah, seeded second behind compatriot Qamar Zaman, thrashed Australian Ian Yeates 9-3, 9-0, 9-0.

Australian Frank Donnelly fared a little better against leading South African Roland Watson. The tournament is the opening event of the British professional squash tour.



CHAMP: Muhammad Ali throws a high and wide punch at a Nairobi schoolboy Wednesday during an exhibition match at an orphan's home.

## First round

# Burns leads Hawaii golfers

HONOLULU, Feb. 8 (AP) — George Burns followed his victory last Sunday in the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am with an opening 65 Thursday in the first round of the Hawaiian Open.

That gave the former University of Maryland golfer a tie for the early lead with Leonard Thompson, each at seven-under-par.

Playing with PGA money winning king Tom Watson and former U.S. Open champion Jerry Pate, Burns had said it would be a "learning experience."

Yet he scored eight birdies and went over par just once on the 7,234-yard Waialae Country Club course.

Watson finished the round with a 67. The group had started the last nine first so he needed a substitute driver for his final nine holes.

Pate shot a 72. Thompson also started his first round of the 72-hole tournament on the 10th hole and shot five consecutive birdies on his first nine holes.

He sank a 10-foot putt for the first one, then two-putted after reaching a par-five in two, and followed by sinking birdie putts of five, 18, and 10 feet.

Trade winds helped the golfers, with many scoring birdies on the 555-yard, par five-final hole.

## Europe middleweight

# Finnegan retains crown by defeating French boxer

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — Britain's Kevin Finnegan regained the European middleweight title Thursday night with a 12-round points decision over Gratien Tonna of Marseilles.

Finnegan, European champion in 1975 until Tonna dethroned him, was badly battered by Tonna's left hooks to the head and was several times in trouble against the ropes. But the sturdy Englishman cleverly and courageously hung on and regained his form.

The Tunisian-born Tonna, on the other hand, appeared to have spent his forces in his bid for a knockout and faltered badly in the final rounds, leaving Finnegan to regain the title left vacant by Britain's Alan Minter.

After the fight, Tonna's manager Marcelin Martin acknowledged what the crowd of 6,000 at Coubertin Stadium had already seen: "At 31 years, one is not what he was at 25 or 30. Gratien does not escape the rule."

For the first three rounds, though, that did not appear to be the case. The "new" Tonna advertised before the match gave every indication he was going to regain the crown.

At the 10-minute mark, a savagely attacking Tonna connected with a right hook to the head and sent Finnegan against the ropes and briefly to the canvas. A left hook sent the Englishman back down and sent visions of a knockout reeling through Tonna's head.

But in the fourth round the tempo of the fight began to shift, with Finnegan taking control with steady, neat punches while he flicked aside the inconsistent swings of the already tiring Tonna.

The remaining rounds played out in kind. The Englishman careful, astute, pacing himself, mixing his punches, the Frenchman fading, erratic, gutsy, but beaten.

The decision was unanimous. The only question was what remained of Tonna's boxing career.

His manager said the aim now would be to remain "modest" and "concentrate on the French title."

In Randers, Denmark, Kenyan bantamweight Mike Urungu launched himself into a professional boxing career Thursday night with a spectacular second round win over Italy's Luigi Tessarin, who gave up after running into a tornado of blows from the fast, hard-hitting African.

It was a flashy European debut for Urungu, 21, who played it safe in the first round, but then came out as a whirlwind in the second to floor the 31-year-old Italian, ranked ninth among European bantamweights.

Tessarin was sent down for a mandatory eight count by a flurry of rights and lefts, hitting him low and high.

## Bingham named chief of N. Ireland soccer

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (R) — Billy Bingham has been appointed soccer manager of Northern Ireland here, in succession to Danny Blanchflower.

Bingham, 50, was the Irish team boss in the 1960's before taking over as manager of Greece. He was capped 56 times by Northern Ireland.

His first task will be to pick the side to play a World Cup qualifying match on March 26. The other nations in the European Group Six are Portugal, Sweden and Scotland.

In London Wednesday, England beat the Republic of Ireland 2-0 (half-time 1-0) in a European Soccer Championship Group One qualifying match at Wembley Stadium.

Scorer: Kevin Keegan (34th and 74th mins).

Results of English football matches played Wednesday night were:

Oxford	2	Swindon	2
		(postponed Jan. 1)	
Lincoln	2	Division Four	0
		Hendon	
Wigan	2	(postponed Dec. 21)	1
		Bournemouth	
		(postponed Jan. 19)	

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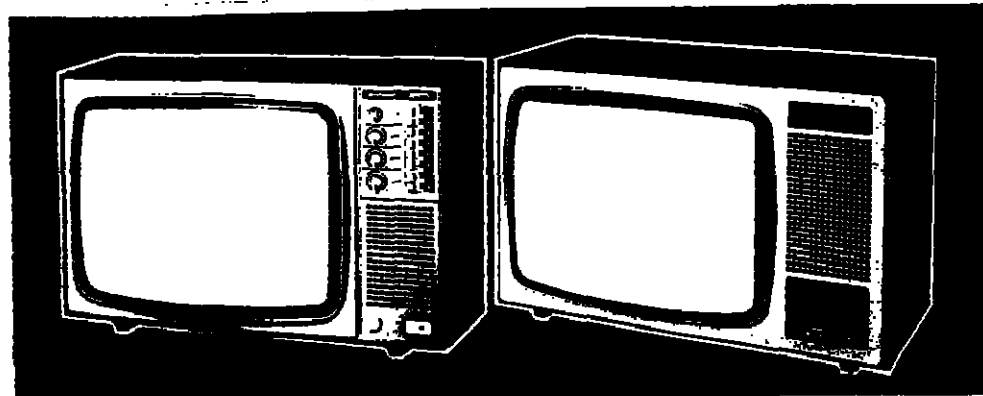
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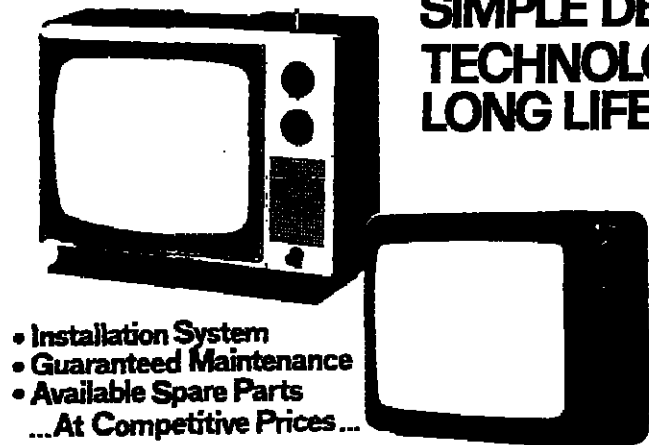
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# LEBANON

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ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

## Troop movements heighten South Lebanon tension

By Jeremy Cliff

**TYRE, South Lebanon** — Troop movements on both sides of the tense Israeli-Lebanese border have set rival militia forces on edge and brought a sudden flare-up of fighting in the battle-shattered region.

Both Israel and Syria, which has some 30,000 peace-keeping troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate, have regrouped their forces near the frontier and reports of an imminent Syrian pull-out from Beirut threaten to leave a potentially explosive security vacuum in the capital.

Increased artillery duels in the south have been accompanied by an escalation of the psychological war, with both the Syrians and Israelis accusing each other of plotting a military strike.

A United Nations spokesman said more than 100 Israeli soldiers crossed into southern Lebanon Thursday after an Israeli soldier was reported wounded in a clash with Palestinian commandos at the border. He said they later withdrew without incident. Palestinian commandos said Israel was pouring reinforcements into southern Lebanon's right-wing, border enclave but reports of tanks and armor crossing the frontier were denied by the Lebanese Military Command.

Lebanese Premier Salim Hoss flew to Damascus on Monday to urge Syrian President Hafez Assad to

postpone the withdrawal of peace-keeping troops from Beirut. Lebanese officials feared the pullout could plunge the capital back into violence between rightists and leftists.

On Jan. 30, Israel's Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said the Israeli army had taken certain unspecified steps to counter a possible threat to the northern border with Syria, though he added that he did not see any danger of war.

But stepped-up reconnaissance flights over the whole of South Lebanon and increased gun-boat patrols along the coast sent tensions rocketing among the war-weary southern population that has lived through five years of continual violence.

The commander of the Israeli-backed rightist militias in the south immediately placed his forces on full alert after reports of Syrian troop movements and this week Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat said his commandos were also ready for battle. But Lebanese officials dismissed reports of a buildup of Palestinian forces.

Arafat said this month that Weizman's admission that the Israeli army was redeploying its troops near the northern frontier signaled an impending Israeli attack on South Lebanon.

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin has said that Tel Aviv was watching the situation carefully "in view of additional Syrian military concentration in Lebanon."

He claimed that Israel was not interested in attacking any country, but that it must remain on its guard. "Under no circumstances can we again be surprised," he said, referring to the joint Syrian and Egyptian offensive in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

United Nations sources date the heightened tension in the region to the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the coastal road late last month.

They also say that a report by state-run radio, later officially denied that Israel had sent 100 tanks into the rightist southern border enclave increased local unease.

The enclave is a 10 kilometers wide strip of territory running along the frontier with Israel.

The Israelis handed over the territory to the militias of Maj. Saad Haddad, a defector from the Lebanese army, as they retreated following their invasion of South Lebanon in March 1978.

Since that time a 6,000-strong United Nations peace-keeping force has been stationed in the south, but has never been able to exercise fully its mandate in the rightist enclave.

Military sources Beirut said the Syrians had concentrated the troops withdrawn from the coastal region in the eastern Bekaa Valley, near the Syrian border.

The Syrian troops stayed on in Lebanon under a mandate from the Arab League after helping to end the 1975-76 civil war in which 60,000 people died.

The sources said that the Syrians wanted to guard against a possible Israeli attack against Syria through the Bekaa Valley.

But diplomatic sources said the Syrian redeployment coincided with efforts by Damascus to refocus regional attention from Moscow's military thrust into Afghanistan and back onto the U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian peace accords. The accords have been condemned by most of the Arab world.

The redeployment also coincided with Arab protests against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, they added.

But reports that the Syrians were planning a withdrawal from the capital took Lebanese politicians by surprise.

Diplomatic sources said the proposed pullout indicated that the Syrians did not want to go on being a punchbag for Lebanese factions.

Nevertheless, they added they were not surprised that the regrouping of Syrian forces had made the Israelis extra-watchful.

Last week Syrian President Assad and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko pledged to step up cooperation between their two states.

Israeli Premier Begin pledged Thursday to stand by the Christians of Lebanon if factional hostilities erupted again after Syrian troops withdrew from Beirut. (R)

## BANI-SADR'S HARD LINE

The revolutionary, hard line taken by Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's new president in his first public address did not dampen American optimism on an imminent solution to the crisis of the hostages held in the American embassy in Tehran. Bani-Sadr's record of moderation and reasonableness is well known. Observers take his extremist statements as no more than a sop to the revolutionary students, and, behind them, the Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

Bani-Sadr's popularity, evidenced by his landslide victory over his opponents, provides him with the independence he needs. He is certainly no one's stooge. In fact, there are fears that the vast support he was shown to command might lead to his monopolizing of power. These fears were reflected in the recent personal attack launched against him by Khomeini.

In any case, it is expected that the new president will establish himself on power very quickly — certainly before next March when the general elections are due to be held. The Americans seem to realize this, and to be responding to the opportunity it offers. A non-official American delegation invited by the students occupying the embassy will soon be operating in Tehran. And the State Department's report on human rights violations around the world has seized for the first time the sufferings of Iran under the former Shah's regime (although it mentioned violations of human rights under the present regime also).

This will be taken by many Iranians as a significant admission which will go some way toward mollifying their feelings, and might help the international commission which is due to visit Iran soon to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Like President Carter, Bani-Sadr realizes that the crisis over the hostages is taking up time which would be better spent facing up to the real danger represented by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Bani-Sadr also realizes that the Iranian people are expecting him to act decisively to restore an economy shattered by nearly two years of revolutionary upheaval.

## Chinese rocket for Pakistan's warhead?

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE —

The Chinese have refused to resume "normalization" talks with their intimidating Soviet neighbors because they are convinced that the "hegemonists" in the Kremlin are hell-bent on making more military mischief.

The message for Moscow is that the more the Russians expand, the greater the resistance they will meet, and the tighter could be the coordination of "complementary actions" with which China and the U.S. agreed to meet any common threat earlier last month.

After six futile sessions in Moscow, the two seemingly implacable Communist rivals were expected to continue their dialogue of the deaf in Peking this month. Now China has declared that the Soviet mugging of Afghanistan makes it "inappropriate" for their delegates to meet, since it raises "new obstacles" to negotiation.

The obstacles are easy to identify. The Chinese proposed to raise with the Russians such questions as their military overlordship of not one but two "independent" states along the Chinese frontier — Afghanistan and Mongolia, where Soviet forces far outnumber Ulan Bator's own 30,000-strong army. (The Russians have three combat divisions in Mongolia, as well as teams manning rockets deployed against the People's Republic.)

According to Peking the Russians only wanted to hammer out a useless "broad declaration of prin-

ciples" with the Chinese, while working away undisturbed at their designs for dominating their neighbors, including China itself.

A recent commentary in the *People's Daily* warned the world that the USSR had switched to the offensive and planned repeat performances of its *Blitzkrieg* against Afghanistan as stepping-stones to global hegemony.

It pointed out that the Russian armed forces were now concentrating on developing their potential for a pre-emptive strike, the attacking power of their once defensive but now ubiquitous navy, and speed and mobility in a conventional or "limited nuclear" war exemplified by the massive airlift of troops in wide-bodied transports that smothered resistance in Kabul.

This analysis closely matched a study submitted to the Defense Department in Washington last year by American experts, and China's unilateral suspension of the Sino-Soviet talks could be seen as "complementary action," in support of President Carter's own moves against Moscow.

It seemed timed to make the maximum impact. Since there will now be no negotiations to jeopardize, the Chinese will in theory be free to teach Russia's ally Hanoi a "second lesson" one year after their first invasion of Vietnam — and it so happened that just one day before the announcement, U.S. congressmen (well-briefed in Peking) made public their predictable conviction that China was ready to use force if the Vietnamese attacked Thailand.

The news also followed swiftly upon the visit of

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to the Chinese capital, during which the Americans revealed that they were prepared to supply "defense-related" technology to help the Chinese, and then (as a senior Pakistani adviser put it) "told the Chinese that they should help Pakistan." And in Islamabad last month Foreign Minister Huang Hua briefed President Zia Ul-Haq on the proposals for coordinating arms aid.

President Carter is offering \$400 million of economic and military assistance, but China has been Pakistan's closest ally in the past, and Peking's numerous aid projects have included the Karakorum highway, the great strategic road built by 40,000 Chinese workers that links the two countries just south of the Afghan panhandle.

In 1972 Premier Chou En-lai told President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: "We are not ammunition merchants: whatever your defense requirements are, they will be met free." By 1977 China had given Pakistan more than \$250 million of arms. Their handshake went limp when Zia supplanted and killed Bhutto, but strategic expediency has inevitably strengthened it again.

Neither the U.S. nor China will supply Islamabad with advanced, sophisticated weapons. But while the Americans are officially inhibited by Pakistan's insistence on developing a nuclear potential, the Chinese are inhibited only by the urgent necessity of first replacing the super-annuated arms in their own outdated forces.

In August, 1978, they were reliably reported to

have offered the Pakistanis the technology required to extract plutonium from spent nuclear fuel, which would have enabled them to make their own atomic bomb.

The Pakistanis now have that technology, but a warhead needs a vehicle, and the Chinese have developed a family of four guided missiles, the smallest being the CSS1 rocket with a range of 600 miles, and the largest the latest liquid-fuel CSSX4 intercontinental ballistic missile, with a range of about 7,000 miles, which American intelligence sources believe will be deployed this year or next.

The military implications of this situation may not be relevant today, but they underline the fact that China cannot be dismissed as a "paper dragon," and that once they have benefited from a technological boost from the U.S. the Chinese might in turn provide Pakistan with weaponry Washington could not legally supply direct.

As Frank Press, Carter's special adviser on scientific affairs, visited Peking last month to "expand cooperation," the Russians had probably asked who passed on what to whom under the general heading of "complementary actions" Directed against the USSR.

But with the Chinese, where there is a stick there is always a carrot — in this case the alternative of renewed negotiations for a better understanding with Peking that would enable the Russians to concentrate their military energies against the West. For that, however, they would first have to withdraw from Afghanistan. (OFNS)

## saudi press review

Weekend newspapers led with a variety of stories. While *Al-Jazirah* led with the visit of Morocco's King Hassan II to Saudi Arabia, *Okaz* led with the withdrawal Friday of Syrian peacekeeping forces from Lebanon. In a lead, *Al Medina* quoted a United States official as saying that the Soviet military commanders held a meeting in Kabul to prepare a plan for an invasion of Pakistan. *Al Bilad* reported in a banner headline the impending Doha meeting of the Gulf Information Ministers to plan an information strategy for the future. *Al Riyadh* led with Lebanon's reported decision to station its army in all parts of the country.

In a front-page story, *Al Riyadh* reported the Council of Ministers

decision to employ the blind in factories and other establishments. It also frontpaged Egypt's announcements on ending the boycott of Israel. In a broad, front-page story, *Al Jazirah* reported armed robbery at a bank in Kuwait, in which a number of people were reported injured.

The newspapers also frontpage the Taff arrival of King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard. Congratulatory messages from the King and the Crown Prince to President Bani-Sadr on his inauguration were also reported. At the front pages of the newspaper, *Al Medina* highlighted Tunisia's reported call for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab

League to discuss the Libyan attack, while *Okaz* quoted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat as saying that Israel's latest threats have created an atmosphere of war in the region.

The weekend newspapers said Syria's decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon will provide a test of intentions for the combatting parties. The papers warned the interested parties against any exploitation of Syria's decision and urged the Lebanese government to fill the security gap created. The papers also dealt with the attitude of some non-aligned nations toward the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

*Al Jazirah* said that the solution of the Lebanese crisis was in the hands of the Lebanese. It called

upon the warring factions in Lebanon to bear their new responsibilities and to declare their good intentions toward the country's unity and security. It called upon them to accept the presence of the Lebanese regular army in regions from which the Syrian units withdrew.

*Okaz* also cautioned against a possible security gap in Lebanon, but hoped that the Syrian decision would be taken as a prelude to a new stage in the situation. It added that the dimensions of the new stage would be reflected in the country's security amid internal and external conditions. The paper regretted that certain elements among the disputing parties were trying to obstruct the smooth functioning of legitimate authority

in Lebanon.

*Al Medina* urged that those states which support the Soviet Union and its invasion of Afghanistan withdraw from the membership of the Non-Aligned Movement. It said that their continued membership would pose a serious threat to the movement's principles which had been established to take a moderate attitude without aligning to one party.

The paper was firm in its conviction that the Non-Aligned Movement had come into being to challenge any threat to members' sovereignty and security. It added that the movement's sincere task was to protect smaller states from the military and economic ambitions of the big powers.

## Smog capital of the world

By Philip Hodson

MEXICO CITY —

It is a brave minister for the environment who announces without resigning that "air pollution over the capital increased by 50 per cent in 1979. Contamination was exactly 50 per cent higher than on the same date 12 months ago and the condition is expected to become worse. Contamination contained 31 parts per thousand of sulphur dioxide; 43 parts of dust and 72 parts per million of carbon monoxide."

The place is Mexico City. And the circumstances are such that the visitor's voice is dented by "smog threat" on arrival and his eyeballs reddened whether or not he touches the local tequila. If pollution-famous Los Angeles discovered similar levels of air contamination, they'd go into a stage two alert: traffic would be restricted by law, car-pooling enforced and serious health warnings issued. South of the border, you simply breathe it all down. Air pollution in Mexico's capital is the choking symbol of the main problem confronting the economy: how to control the urban monster before the monster suffocates the nation.

Mexico claims a 1979 GNP growth rate of 8 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Inflation is "down" to 23 per cent, 10 per cent higher than in the U.S. but two or three times less than the rate in other developing Latin American countries.

But there are already more Mexicans than British. The national population topped 66 million in 1979. Mexico's capital is the largest as well as one of

the oldest cities in the world. The metropolitan population now exceeds 16 million according to labor ministry projections, despite published figures set two or three million lower.

The rate of population growth is the highest in the world, joint equal with India. The rate of increase in the cities is exacerbated by immigration from the land, effectively doubling growth in centers like Guadalajara and Mexico City itself. Today 64.9 per cent of Mexico's 65,863,800 people live in cities compared with 20 per cent in 1900 and 40 per cent in 1950. Come 2000, it is estimated over 40 million people will be jammed into the national capital, making Mexico the site of the bravest experiment in megapolitan settlement in the history of the world. And they all want cars.

Since the city is surrounded by a ring of mountains and two giant volcanoes there is nowhere for industrial pollution to escape. Incredibly to Western observers, there is no significant control of factory zoning or car exhaust emissions, no clean air laws, and no roadworthiness tests for vehicles, of which 1,000 are added to the roads every single day.

In the cities you may see North America's discarded gas guzzlers held together with bits of string and pouring black carbon from unserviced engines straight into the air above the traffic jams. Multi-axle lorries and diesel buses join in. The government is not yet ready to take on the big transport companies and transnationals, who would protest against any restriction on load sizes, routing or pollution control. — (OFNS)





"What kind of maintenance equipment and personnel would we need to a thorough job of cleaning in a situation like this?"

Story and Photographs  
By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH — Dr. Hassan Hajra could almost be a gentleman farmer taking one around his land, pointing out the new combine or noticing a tree that should be cut back, a careful steward of a modest inheritance. He is deputy mayor of Jeddah, though, and his land rover is a gold Mercedes.

"We want the people to know what we are doing," he says. "If we tell them, we will not have these false reports. Look where we are making the city green."

He indicates a rock garden where a fragile purple desert flower has taken spontaneous root amid the traffic fumes, almost palpable

## A day in the life of the deputy mayor

delight evident. It is infectious: maybe Jeddah is a pleasant city after all. With sweeps of his arm, he displays the future, turning the ugly waste of the reclaimed land in Hamra into bowers and walks.

Hajra remembers when one Saudi decided to write a letter to a friend. For the return address, the man merely wrote, "in the house by the tree in Jeddah." The return letter

reached him safely. Hajra chuckles as he remembers. Things have changed for the better.

Yet he is not chary of acknowledging that the city has its troubles. "People are out of control here. Tradition still calls for many of them to throw their garbage outside into the streets." With foreign laborers and country people pouring into the city in search of a better life, the result is chaos. They do not find the streets paved with gold.

"Many laborers come here and they are living here temporarily for the most part. What do you expect? They spend a minimum amount on living and the culture of their background makes the situation different from what we are planning for." When these people live in their own village or city, then they care about it, but in another country it is easy to be not so proud.

"As a total strategy we consider things like highways, electricity, water and sewer projects, but we also have daily operations such as permission for construction projects and cleaning up."

Cleaning up takes a lot of time. "There are more than 1,000 tons of garbage we clean up daily. Jeddah is a harbor for most of the central part of the country and highlands so in addition to our own garbage, we get much of their garbage, too."

"Our crews are not really understaffed, but workers come and go, and it takes a lot of training to prepare workers for dealing with the mechanical aspects of using the equipment as well as having to deal with the physical aspect of loading and lifting garbage."

"It used to be we cleaned during the day but traffic is so heavy now we must do much of the work at night, which is a handicap for many people."

Hajra came to the Jeddah municipality 19 months ago from King Abdul Aziz University, where he was head of the Biology Department. Tall and portly, if that is possible, eyes half-mourning, half-amused, Hajra manages to combine bustle with calm.

There are many demands on a deputy mayor's time, as he leaves the office to make his rounds, he is surrounded by hordes of businessmen, clutching their briefcases like petitioners outside a court. He talks to a few of them, hurries to his car and sets off.

"The problem sometimes," he says with a sigh, "is that everybody would like to see the deputy mayor because they want to talk to the man who has everything. They feel they need to complicate an issue, instead of taking it to a lower-level side where the issue can be solved just as easily." Checking his rear-view mirror, he says, "But it will come in time, it will come."

Hajra knows it is easy to talk, to criticize, but "at the same time we want to give the people some responsibility. We can do as much for improving the city as we are able, but it is a big city and we can only do so much. We hope to make the people feel proud, to feel responsibility since this is their city."

Hajra pilots his Mercedes through the back streets of the city. In Anaisheh, he surveys a pile of rusted cars left in a back lot. "We just collected 7,000 cars, and there are still more than 25,000 lying around the district to be picked up." On every street, on every corner, Hajra sees piles of garbage, of rotting wood and abandoned steel rods. Next to a large palace is a small villa—Debris litters the road and sidewalk for the length of the block.

"We tell construction workers to be sure to clean up their mess, and many will, only they take the debris and just stick it in another lot



"We just collected 7,000 cars, and there are still more than 25,000 lying around the district to be picked up."

somewhere along the way. We are always following the situation but it's something that we have to live with. The whole city is under construction, we have to work hard to cope with this."

"Whatever we try to do to get people to try and clean up, it always comes back to us."

Passing row upon row of vast trash heaps, Hajra says, "What kind of maintenance equipment and personnel would we need to do a thorough job of cleaning in a situation like this?" For Hajra the matter comes down to being more patient and giving the city "more time."

Hajra sometimes feels like Sisyphus. Once an area is finally clean, along come telephone, electricity, water and sewer contractors and the place is again a mess. "We have a coordinating committee, but the situation is one where the matter of development is so large, that there is so much going on, that it takes time. We can't change everything overnight."

Public telephone booths, private telephone

lines, street lights, electricity, running water, new blue trash cans, widened roads, new parking lots, more street signs, ubiquitous car accidents — all make for a busy agenda at the mayor's office.

"It is difficult for people to understand sometimes. Many of us want our problems solved now. Sometimes the city doesn't have the machinery available so we use manual labor, which also takes more time."

Hajra pulls onto the Corniche, what will be the city's main recreation area. As he drives past the newly-planted coconut and date palms, the rather eccentric sculptures and the parking lots along the waterfront, he smiles. "This is the first time we are planting date palms and coconut trees together along the waterfront. Also, we have planted desert succulent plants in areas with rock environments. We are trying to bring the people as different an environment as we can." Around 160 kilometers of roads now have plants lining them and, Hajra says, over 200,000 trees have been transplanted in the city. Much of

the greenery is going to the Corniche.

"To accept anything new is difficult at first. It is just like we pay a lot for trees we put, but a young boy comes along and pulls the tree up by the roots and tosses it aside. He doesn't know what is going on but it takes time for education."

"Nobody really uses the new parking spaces. They just park where they've always parked and leave the new, better parking spots half empty. It is hard to break old habits, not just for parking, but with what we are doing with the fish markets. The city is planning a new fish market, complete with white-tiled booths and troughs with running water to clean the fish. "When we go to have the fish sellers use the new building we know we will meet with some resistance. It is only natural. At first it will be hard, but I hope this project will succeed."

As a deputy mayor of Jeddah, Hajra is not unused to criticism. But, he says, "we don't mind the criticism, it helps us help the people."

## Once a small village by the sea ...

Story and photographs  
By Jacqueline Elmaleh

Jeddah used to be a small, walled village by the sea. Its tall slender minarets were its most distinctive feature when first sighted by the sea-weary traveler. Surrounded on the landward sides by a 400-year-old defensive wall, the city opened onto the harbor to which it owed its wealth.

Its foundations as a commercial center were laid by the third caliph, Uthman, who, in the 26th year of the hegira calendar (646 A.D.), chose the Red Sea coastal settlement as the port of Mecca, abandoning the old landing of Shuaybah to the south.

As trade ships played the waters of East Africa, India and Asia, Jeddah's merchants grew rich. Prosperity, then, as now brought the luxuries of the world. The holy cities brought the pilgrims, a yearly blood transfusion for the city.

A well-built town, Jeddah was small and compact within its high mud and stone wall. Inside, the narrow twisting streets were lined with lofty shuttered buildings built of fossilized coral blocks, known as coral rag, quarried from the raised reefs along the seashore. Mud from the nearby al-Mangabah lagoon, sometimes mixed with date pulp, served as mortar and, often imported Indian teak was used as reinforcement for walls and floors. The plan of the streets and architecture of the buildings kept the city shaded. The cool of the night was stored and it lingered through most of the day. In the markets the pulse of the city, palm frond awnings covered the streets, protecting the shops from the blazing sun.

Perhaps the most resourceful and artistic adaptation to the environment could be found in Jeddah's houses, built to capture the cooling sea breezes and, at every available space, supported by wooden latticed balconies and bay windows to filter the glare of the light and to allow air to circulate freely.

Things changed rapidly with the onslaught of modern development. Cars, western gadgetry and new building techniques invaded the city. The old protective wall had become obsolete and in 1947 was demolished. The burgeoning populace spilled out into the new surrounding suburbs. The last 30 years have seen the population increase ten-fold.

Despite the vast changes that have taken place it is still possible to glimpse the city's heritage. The inner ring road of the city corresponds roughly to the old circuit which followed the inward side of the ancient wall. Entrance to the town was gained by several magnificent gates which were destroyed not long after the wall: Bab Medina and Bab Jadid to the north, Bab Sharif to the south, Bab Mecca on the road to the Holy City and Bab al-Bunt on the sea side. The main thoroughfare of the old town ran between these last two gates and can be traversed today.

On the east side of King Abdul Aziz Street, just south of the Queen's Building, is a pedestrian opening to the main suq, known as Suq al-Nada. Gabel Street began here and cut across the heart of the city in the direction of Mecca. Leaving behind the bustle of the traffic, one enters a large open tiled square with an outdoor cafe and mosque on its northern side. The Akash Mosque, as it is called, served people doing business in the exchange market which dominates the area. Having lost all evidence of antiquity because of radical restoration in 1959, of the suq, although it is hidden behind the store fronts.

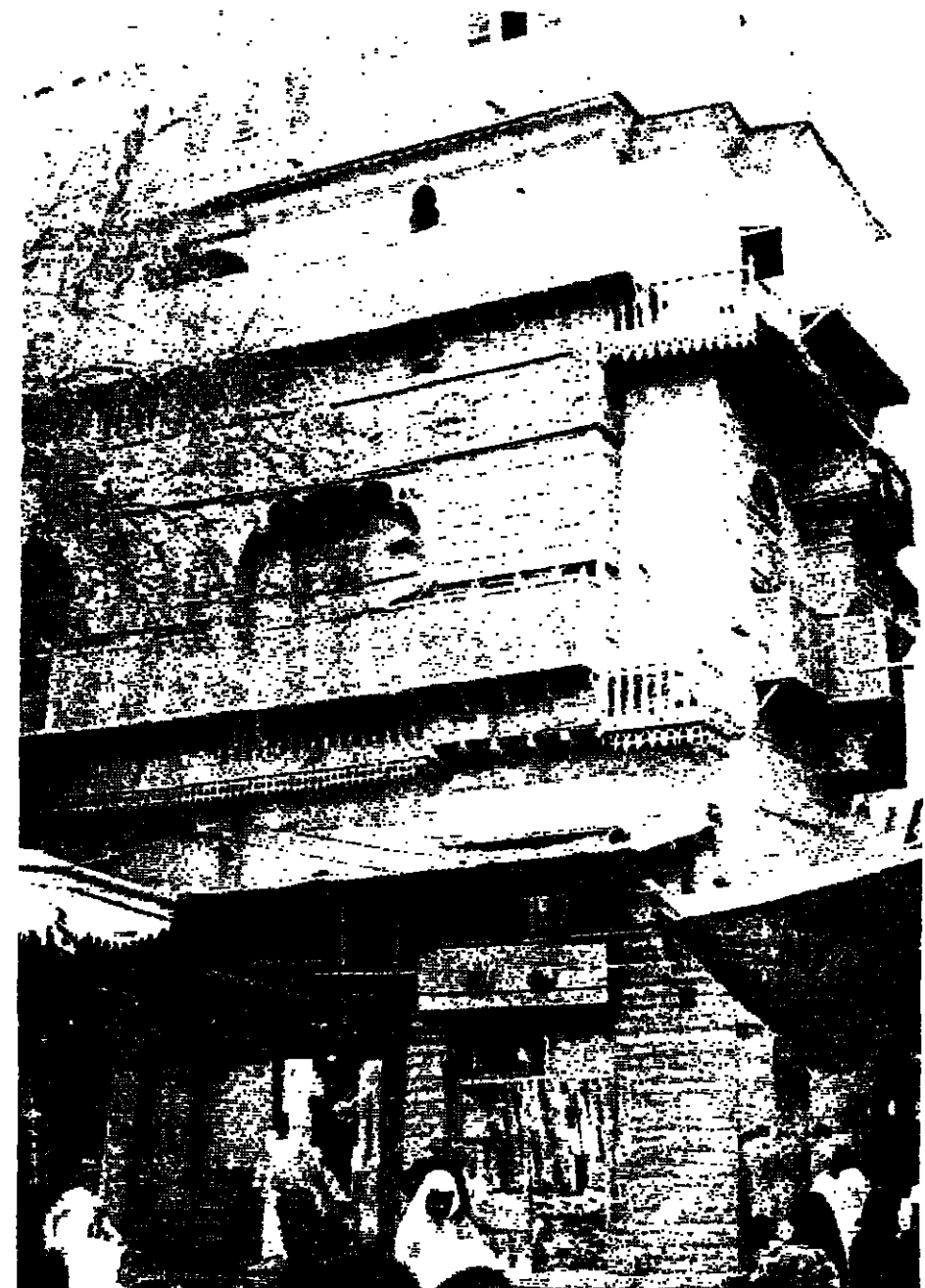
Just beyond the mosque, the principal covered artery of Suq Al-Nada joins Gabel Street at the far end of the square. The walkway narrows and is covered for some distance until it opens on to King Faisal Street. Passing under the traffic through a pedestrian walkway, one enters Shara al-Alawi, the name now given to the section of Gabel Street which runs through the old quarter of Maz-

loun. Here the din of the Jeddah metropolis disappears. There is a quiet rhythmic energy generated from familiar and time-tested patterns.

The first building of historical significance appears at the entrance of Shara Al-Alawi. Veering skyward to the left is the old weather worn Mimar Mosque, built in the 1800's. It is off-white in color with soft mouldings and green wooden trims. A steep stairway just below the ochre-hued minaret with its conical shaped is the entrance. The mosque was famous for its two water wells dome — one brackish, one sweet. In the old days, before the advent of the water system, water carriers were up with the morning prayer. They would balance five gallon tins on shoulder poles and make their way on foot to supply the needs of

Perhaps the greatest house is the 100-year-old Nasif House. Centrally located on Shara Al-Alawi, fronted by a small courtyard with a tree famous as the first in the city, it has low steps leading to the terrace of the main entrance. In times passed, the master and his guests would ride their horses straight up the stairs into the house and up to the main reception area on the second floor.

The facade of the house is well kept with white plaster decorated with geometric and arabesque relief. The rawashin are painted dark brown and, where there are no balconies, the walls have delicately shuttered windows and circular wooden drafts. Just off to the left on the eastern side of the house is a fine example of a functional rawshan.




Coral rag, mud from the nearby al-Mangabah lagoon, and imported Indian teak went into the houses of Jeddah.

nearby houses.

Opposite the Mimar Mosque and just a few paces onwards is an elegant house belonging to the merchant Abdugani Nurwali. Commonly referred to as Ashur House, it is a jewel of traditional Jeddah architecture. Turreted and whitewashed to reflect the sunlight, its lavish woodwork balconies are painted a rich green. These overhanging structures are entirely enclosed with lattice and shutters and decorated with intricately carved panels and cornices, called "rawashin", taken from the plural of the Persian adjective "rawshan" meaning "splendid, bright." Throughout this old neighborhood the houses are dotted with these precariously balanced appendages that were used as an extension of the living area.

Until twenty-odd years ago, Nasif house, with its five storeys, was the tallest building in the city. The palace was a cynosure for every important and educated visitor to Jeddah because of the erudition of the late Muhammad Nasif — a well known scholar, bibliophile, newspaper editor and hospitable Jeddawi.

He opened his home to both humble pilgrims and men of repute. It was here, in the high gazebo room on the roof, that the late King Abdul Aziz liked to spend his days in Jeddah. It was also here that the first oil contracts were signed back in the 1930's that were to drastically change the future of the Kingdom and the city itself.



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## Kuwait hits Italian firm

## Oil contract canceled

KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (R) — Kuwait has canceled a contract to supply oil to the Italian firm Pontoil because a shipment it received may have gone to South Africa, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah said.

Pontoil said in Genoa that it sold a cargo of oil aboard the tanker *Salem* to the Shell Oil Company about two weeks before it was alleged to have been unloaded in South Africa.

In a statement issued by the ministry, Sheikh Ali added that if inquiries proved the *Salem*'s cargo had been diverted to South Africa, Kuwait would ask for Pontoil and the tanker's owners to be blacklisted by all Arab countries.

The *Salem* sank mysteriously off West Africa on Jan. 17 and Lloyd's of London, who insure the cargo for \$56 million, said last week inquiries showed it unloaded in South Africa.

Sheikh Ali said, "When the tanker was loaded all the loading documents stated the cargo was bound for Pontoil's refineries in Italy. But the firm sold the cargo to the Shell

Company and so violated the terms of the contract signed with the ministry. For this reason the contract is considered canceled."

The minister added there was a strong possibility that the cargo had been sold to "parties included in the list of countries covered by the decisions of the Arab boycott office."

If this was proved Kuwait would ask the office to put Pontoil and the *Salem*'s owners on its blacklist, Sheikh Ali said.

The Liberian-registered tanker was owned by the U.S.-based Oxford Shipping Company.

In London, meanwhile, Shell Oil International announced it is taking legal action claiming \$57.5 million against an unidentified South African oil company in connection with the sinking. Shell claimed last week it owned the crude carried by the *Salem*. The company alleged it had bought the cargo from Pontoil after the tanker left Kuwait, but that the oil was unloaded at the South African port of Durban and subsequently sunk.

Sheikh Ali described the sinking "as one of the century's greatest piracy operations."

## U.S. questions IMF policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — International Monetary Fund representatives clashed Thursday with big U.S. banks over what policies the IMF is entitled to impose on poor countries receiving aid.

U.S. representative John J. Cavanaugh was arguing that the IMF should give more consideration to the incomes of poor people when it sets conditions for aid to poor countries.

Helen B. Junz, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, replied that the IMF cannot tell sovereign nations what to do. "Would you like the IMF to come here to Congress and tell you that this or that appropriation is wrong?"

Cavanaugh countered that any country seeking international help is obligated to accept limits on its policy. He charged that the IMF has been more concerned about governments than about populations.

In formal testimony, Junz acknowledged

that nations should work to mitigate hardships on people least able to bear them.

But, she added, "Realism also dictates that those economically most advantaged not be penalized too heavily, since they do have the option to shift both their wealth and their productive capacity abroad to the detriment of their home country."

## Oil tankers ordered

KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (R) — The state-owned Kuwait Oil Tanker Company has ordered four tankers worth \$99 million from two Japanese firms, the Gulf News Agency reported.

The agency said a spokesman for the Kuwaiti company announced it had signed contracts with Mitsubishi and Sasebo to build four 80,000-ton tankers, two to be delivered early next year and two in 1982.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.75	7.76	7.75
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	194.50	193.60
Swiss F (100)	209.00	209.50	208.20
French F (100)	82.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.00	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.00	102.75
Syrian Lira (100)		80.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.54
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.37	12.37
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.80
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		77,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,950.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	118.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	175.20
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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STRIDER JUNO	08/80SJ	13-2-80
FARHA	65/80F	21-2-80
BAHJAH	62/80B	28-2-80
STRIDER JUNO	09/80SJ	29-2-80

2. IBERO LINE VESSELS: (NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH, VALENCIA, LEGHORN, NAPLES — JEDDAH SERVICE) CONTAINER VESSELS

VESSEL NAME	VOY. NO.	ETA JEDDAH
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LUCIA DEL MAR	06/80	06-3-80

3. W.E.C. LINE VESSELS: (ROTTERDAM, FELIXTOWE, FOS, VALENCIA, BARCELONA, LEGHORN/NAPLES SERVICE) CONTAINERS VESSELS.

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## Soviet media anger visiting bank leader

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (R) — The co-chairman of one of West Germany's leading banks left Moscow after the Soviet Union published what a bank spokesman called an incorrect report on talks the executive had with First Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov.

The spokesman said Thursday co-chairman Friedrich-Wilhelm Christians of the Deutsche Bank had not cut short his visit — though reliable business sources said he had originally scheduled a lunch with Soviet officials and had intended to return to Frankfurt Thursday night.

Christians had made no accusations of bad faith against Soviet officials, the spokesman added.

According to the spokesman, the bank chief had "regretted" a report issued by the official Soviet news agency Tass and published Thursday the Communist party newspaper *Pravda*. It said Wednesday meeting with Tikhonov was at Christians' request.

The meeting came at the Soviet initiative, the spokesman said.

Earlier, a bank official had told reporters the bank deplored that an agreement it had reached with the Soviet side in the content of an announcement about the meeting and on its simultaneous release by both sides was violated.

The official said both sides had agreed in advance that any press report would be issued after its text had been approved by both sides and that it would also be put out simultaneously by the bank and Soviet news media.

But speaking later the spokesman said there had been a "technical error...this is now regretted by both sides."

"The co-chairman left as scheduled," the spokesman added. "He had a normal protocol send-off at the airport by Soviet officials. His departure this morning was in the program decided on several days ago."

The spokesman said Christians and other bank officials "felt a little sorry that the procedure for issuing a statement that had been agreed on was not carried out."

"But it was a technical error. These things happen," he said.

Deutsche Bank, one of West Germany's top three, has for many years been closely involved in trade and economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

## New currency controls set by U.S. government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — While claiming success for the latest policies to control the United States' money supply, Chairman Paul A. Volcker of the Federal Reserve Board announced Thursday a new set of money measurements designed to help maintain control.

One measurement designated as M-1A, which will be published weekly on Fridays, is likely to be the most closely watched of the various measures. It focuses on the amount of currency, plus checking accounts at commercial banks.

Being able to determine the amount of money in use in the economy is important because there is a direct link between the size of the money supply and the performance of the economy, especially the rate of inflation.

The board of the Federal Reserve System,

the United States' Central Bank, and another entity, called the Federal Open Market Committee, determine periodically what rate of growth in the U.S. money supply is appropriate for the nation's economy at a particular time.

The board then tries to manage the money supply to meet the targets that have been set. It does this in several ways, including buying government securities, which puts money into the financial system, or selling securities, which takes money out.

Volcker said the board's much-publicized change in technique for trying to meet the money targets has met with considerable success since it was initiated last October. He said the money supply in the fourth quarter grew at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent, which was within the target of 4.5 per cent or below.

## Market responds to good news

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — The market, responding to favorable news regarding the possibility of the hostages imminent release and the auto industry's 3.2 per cent resurrection of sales in January, opened on the upside Wednesday and gained throughout the morning hours. Unable to maintain the upward momentum, stock prices began to slump in afternoon trading giving up its earlier gains as the DJIA trailed by more than 5 points. A sharp late recovery was paced by the oils responding to compromises developing on windfall tax legislation and the DJIA finished up 5.21 at 881.83.

The DJIT traveled the express route throughout the day surpassing its old high. At the common post were the rail issues rising to new territories. At the end of the day's ride the DJIA posted a point gain of 10.33 at 294.51. The DJIA remained constant throughout the day traveling in narrower ranges closed up .74 AT 110.89. Volume of trading was active and totaled 52.23 million shares. Advancing issues lagged as breadth closed 813 issues down, 761 issues up and 336 unchanged. The AMEX gained 1.72 to 279.97 and the NASDAQ Comp. gained .79 to 162.99 on the day.

In the transportation issues the gainers (rails) Burlington Northern up 6 to 78, Norfolk and Western up 4 to 32 1/2, Southern Railway up 2 1/2 to 67 1/2, Union Pacific up 4 to 86, Canadian Pacific up 1/2 to 37 1/2, Chesapeake up 1/2 to 30 1/2, Missouri Pacific up 1/2 to 58 1/2, St. Louis-San Fran Ry up 3 1/2 to 70 1/2, Seaboard Coastline Ind. up 1 1/2 to 34 1/2, Southern Pacific up 1 1/2 to 45 1/2 and Santa Fe up 1/2 to 38 1/2. Airlines: Delta down 1 to 37 and UAL off 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Energy issues were also movers on the day with Marathon Oil up 6 to 71 1/2, Atlantic Richfield up 4 1/2 to 102 1/2, Std. of Ind. up 5 1/2 to 100, Std. of Oil

## U.K. steel strike talks collapse

LONDON, Feb. 8 (R) — Trade Union leaders Friday angrily walked out of negotiations aimed at settling Britain's week steel strike and announced they would keep up industrial action.

The union-management talks, which a month broke down after 90 minutes, steelworkers' leader Bill Sims claiming state-owned British Steel Corporation (BSC) had failed to put up an improved offer.

"We have been misled and were back square one. It's a disgusting state of affairs," Sims, secretary of the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation (ISTC), told reporters.

The 100,000 men employed by the striking BSC are demanding increases of about 10 per cent. The corporation, which has warned by the Conservative government to trim its huge losses, has offered about 12 per cent, including productivity.

News of the breakdown hit sterling, some leading industrial and engineering shares fell. The pound slipped a quarter cent to \$2.3005.

There were also fears that steel shortage would lead to more lay-offs. Britain's supplier of cans for food and drink, the M. B. Box Company has already had to lay off 2,500 employees, a third of its workforce.

Before Friday's talks, union leaders dictated progress would be made and were hopes the strike would be over within a week. Later Sims bitterly attacked BSC management, claiming he had been informed would put a new deal at the talks.

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ASIA LARK	52	Cement	7-2-1980	14-2-1980
ASIA ROSE		Cement	15-2-1980	20-2-1980
OHJIN	14	Cars	19-2-1980	20-2-1980
BLUE PINE		Cement	19-2-1980	24-2-1980
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RABENFELS	ROA-38	Con/Ro	9-2-1980	9-2-1980
FREUDENFELS	0203H	Containers	20-2-1980	21-2-1980
FRANKENFELS	0204H	Containers	23-2-1980	24-2-1980
TRIFELS	0304H	General	1-3-1980	3-3-1980
REICHENFELS	ROA-39	Con/Ro	1-3-1980	1-3-1980

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DH - TEL. 62575-62316-68092

## Abu Diyab International Finance

International Bourse. Commodities. Money and Exchange Rates

### International Share Information

### البورصات الدولية

AMSTERDAM	Amsterdam
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70

BRUSSELS	Brussels
ABN Bank	25.70
ABN Bank	25.70
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ABN Bank	25.70

### BOND INFORMATION

#### SCHEDULED EURO BONDS

The following is the Calendar of Eurobond and Foreign Bond offerings with tentative terms, syndicate members and offering date where available. Coupons and yields are on an annual basis unless otherwise indicated.

#### EUROMARKS

Australia, 200 million marks, due 1 March 1980, 8.125%, Deutsche Bank.

#### OTHER

Svenska Handelsbanken, 15 million Special Drawing Rights, due 1985, 10.5%.

The volume of scheduled Eurobond offerings totals about the equivalent of 134 million dollars compared with 79 million dollars a week earlier.

#### FOREIGN ISSUES

Japan Development Bank, guaranteed by Japan, 100 million Swiss francs, due 1990, 5.75% at par, Credit Suisse, 11-14 Feb.

Caixa Central de Cooperacion Economica, guaranteed by French government, 100 million Swiss francs, due 1990, 5.75% at par, Credit Suisse, 5-8 Feb.

#### LONDON CLOSING GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Quoted in pounds)

	February 6	February 5
1 1/2% 1980	98 5/16	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1981	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1982	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1983	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1984	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1985	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1986	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1987	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1988	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1989	98 1/2	98 1/2
1 1/2% 1990	98 1/2	98 1/2

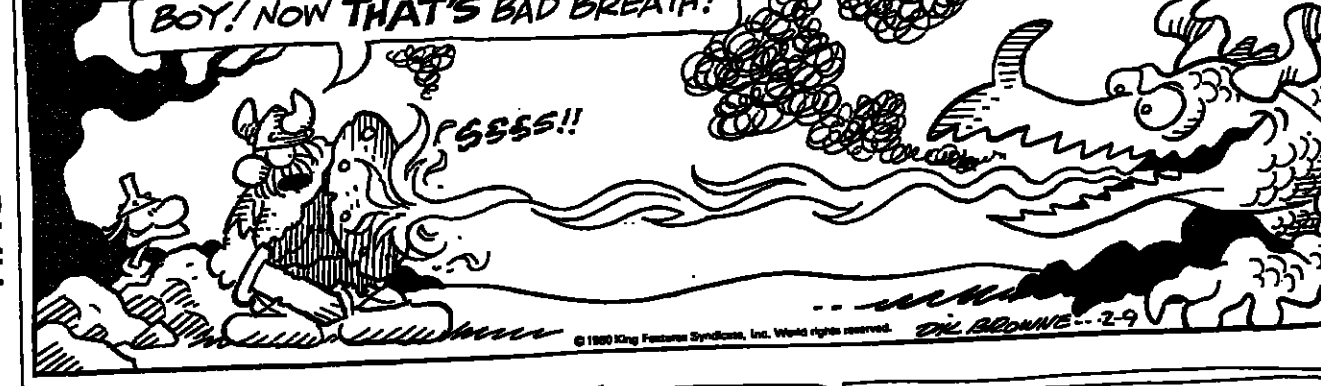
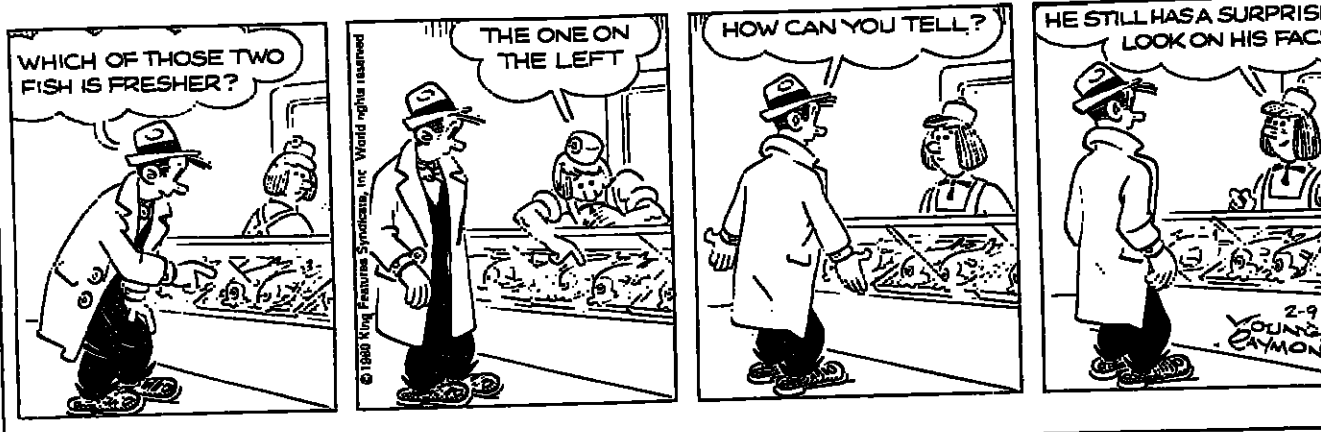
#### U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS

Fractions and changes in 32nds

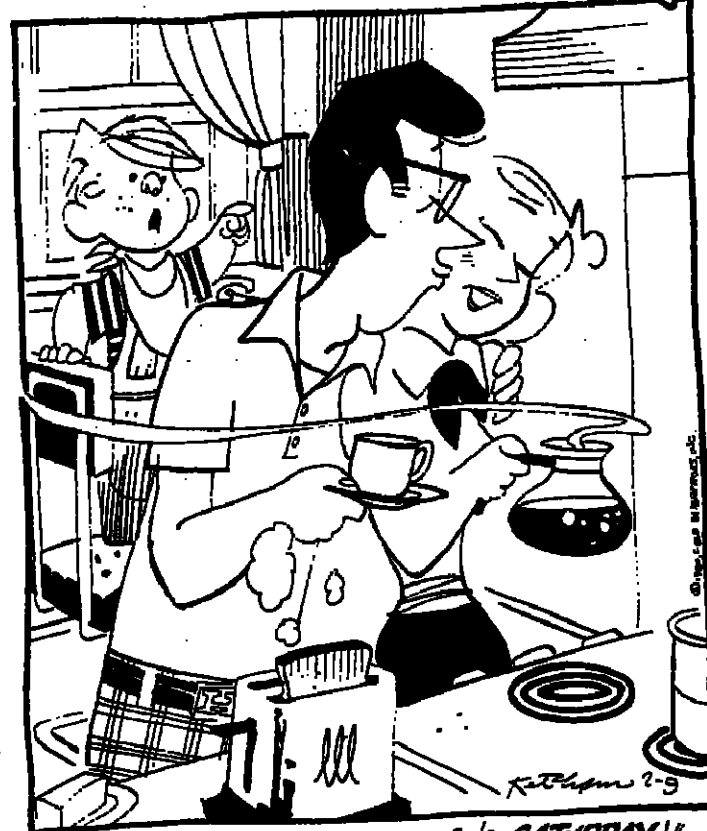
1 1/2% September 1981	96.28	97.4	DN 8
1 1/2% October 1981	100.6	100.14	DN 8
1 1/2% November 1981	99.16	99.24	DN 8
1 1/2% December 1981	98.12	98.20	DN 8
1 1/2% January 1982	99.5	99.9	DN 1 pt 3/32
1 1/2% February 1982	99.26	99.30	DN 1 pt 8/32
1 1/2% March 1982	99.22	99.26	DN 1 pt 10/32
1 1/2% April 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
1 1/2% May 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
1 1/2% June 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
1 1/2% July 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
1 1/2% August 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
1 1/2% September 1982	99.10	99.14	DN 3/32
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B.C.  
SMALL SOCIETY  
BLONDIE  
BEETLE BAILEY  
HAGAR  
WIZARD



# DENNIS THE MENACE



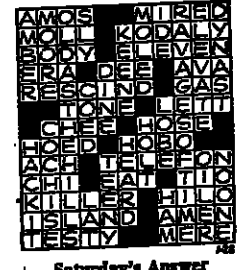
"YOU DON'T HAVE TO KISS HER TODAY. IT'S SATURDAY!"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword  
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS  
1 "Cactus Flower" currency  
2 Oscar winner  
3 Irish islands  
4 Lake port  
5 Negligent  
6 Haze  
7 Race horse: sl.  
8 Lava  
9 Boss food  
10 Objective female  
11 Goals  
12 Three  
13 In Napoli  
14 "They" with their books on  
15 Treasury agents  
16 One kind of screen  
17 Unperfected  
18 Section of glass  
19 Platform  
20 David's chief officer  
21 "The Medium" composer  
22 Prefix for miss or able  
23 King Kong, e.g.  
24 Bear wear  
25 Allure  
26 Yenne's capital  
27 Use logic  
28 Open an envelope

DOWN  
1 Oscar winner  
2 "Cactus Flower" currency  
3 Irish islands  
4 Lake port  
5 Negligent  
6 Haze  
7 Race horse: sl.  
8 Lava  
9 Boss food  
10 Objective female  
11 Goals  
12 Three  
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28 Open an envelope



Saturday's Answer  
19 Ditch  
20 Musical group  
21 Georgia city  
22 An African capital  
23 Up in arms  
24 Across Miranda  
25 Recruit  
26 Repair a chair  
27 Shore bird

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

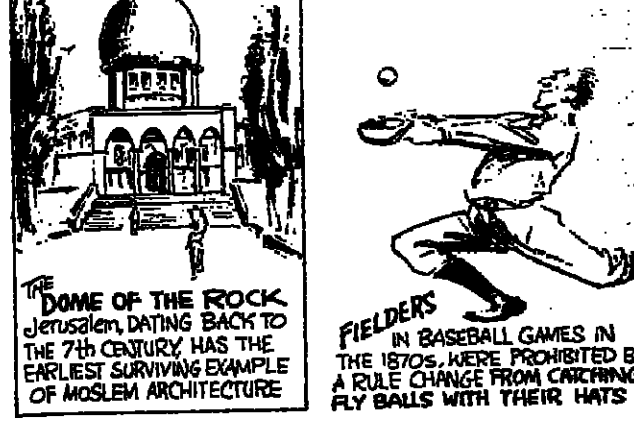
One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

DSK QJJEJNS YHO DSK OKYO  
YEJHK HKIKL TSYERK DSKKL  
JPKHXJHN. - WYGN LZNKKEE

EJAKEE  
Saturday's Cryptquote: IT IS BETTER TO BE A DOG IN PEACEFUL TIMES THAN TO BE A MAN IN TIMES OF UNREST. - CHINESE PROVERB

# Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## When to Bid a Slam

Point count sometimes helps you to make your decision. If both hands are balanced, a combined point count of 33 will nearly always produce twelve tricks. But when distributional factors are present, the slam will frequently be made with fewer points, provided there are adequate controls in the form of aces, kings, voids or singletons. In all cases, bidding a slam is advisable when there is better than an even chance to make it. Another guide to slam bidding stems from the rule that an opening bid facing an opening bid means game. Extending this principle further, an opening bid plus, facing an opening bid plus, indicates a slam. By a plus is meant a king or an ace more than an opening bid. Distributional values are treated as plus values also. Note how South appraises his values in the present case. Holding an opening bid of his own, vastly enhanced by North's guaranteed good trump support, South clearly has the requisite "opening bid plus." At the same time he knows that North, too, has an "opening bid plus," because North jump-raised two hearts to four hearts. The Blackwood four notrump bid is merely a precautionary measure to cover the slight possibility that the enemy may have two aces.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

### PRAYER TIMES

Saturday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhahr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:40	6:59	12:42	3:57	6:18	7:48
Medina	5:44	7:03	12:43	3:55	6:15	7:35
Nejd	5:10	5:32	12:09	3:22	5:42	7:12

### DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 474
5:20 Family Hour Festival	Sara's Summer of the Swans
6:06 Disneyland	Call It Courage
Safety Film	Knowledge: Key To Fire Safety
7:08 All In The Family	The Argument
7:34 The Prisoner	Living In Harmony
8:24 Hart To Hart	J. Hart Jr.
9:11 The Bold Ones	A terminal Career

### PHARMACIES

(Open Saturday Night)

JEDDAH	Jamjoun Building, Gishlah	Tel. 25580
Al-Bahrawi Drug Store	Bab Mecca	23010
Al-Machroun Pharmacy	Medina Road	75447
MECCA		
Al-Sehhi Drug Store	Ajlyad	42118
Al-Ghazzah Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah	
RIYADH		
Al-Nasr Pharmacy	Al-Khazzan St.	
Ibn Sina Drug Store	Al-Marqab St.	
Al-Rafah Pharmacy	Hejaz Road, Shifa locality	
TAIF		
Badi Pharmacy	Shehar, Main St.	
Wael Pharmacy	Behlad King's Hospital	
DAMMAM		
Mahe Pharmacy	Al-Adamah locality	28653
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Shifa Drug Store	King Khaled St.	41615
HOFUF		
Al-Salamah Drug Store	Municipality St.	21546

### SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kiloherzt in 202 meter band

SATURDAY	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Islamic Activities in Focus	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 Melody Makers
2:30 Hits in Germany	9:45 The Golden Age
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Majesty of Islam	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
3:30	10:30 Hope and Music
3:40 Light Music	11:00 A Leaf from Life's Notebook
3:50 Closedown	11:10 Music
	11:15 Mood Music
	11:45 On Islam
	12:00 Concert Choice
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Closedown

### VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News: Feature. The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

### BBC

Morning Transmission	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.00 World News	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward	6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today	6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk	7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star	7.09 Commentary
10.00 World News	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.30 Discovery	12.15 Talkabout
2.00 World News	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

### Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCIS DRAKE

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Accept the opportunity to attend a social function with a loved one, but first make sure necessary chores are out of the way. Close allies are cooperative.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Seek the approval of higher-ups re changes in your work schedule. You'll find more efficient methods for dealing with daily routine.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20) Buy essential items for the household, then save time for attendance at a cultural event with a close one. Creative activities go well.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22) Get estimates and make necessary inquiries re home repairs. Be supportive, if close ones or relatives are having problems. Show that you care.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) Though you're in the mood for solitude, take advantage of this favorable time for getting your ideas across to others, especially to loved ones.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Devote a special effort to your work now and your efforts will pay off in cash either now or in the near future. Friends are supportive.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Consult with a superior about a private matter. Compliments you receive from another have you thinking about further changes in your lifestyle.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Think over to private what a friend or family member has to say about your personality. You'll gain some important insights into yourself.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take an active role in community affairs. Local visits could lead to new friendships. Business may be unexciting but profitable.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Present your money-making ideas to those at the top and watch both your status and your financial potential increase. Listen to a close one's advice.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Attention to duty is the best way to success now. Get in touch with those at a distance and make travel plans now! Seek new horizons.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) A note of secrecy aids you in business now. Make a date with an old friend. Save some time for that good book you want to read.



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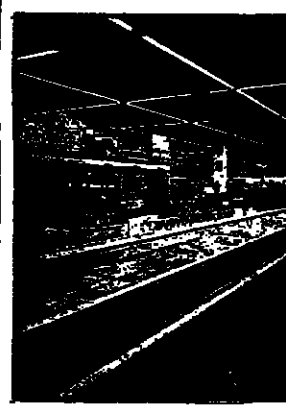
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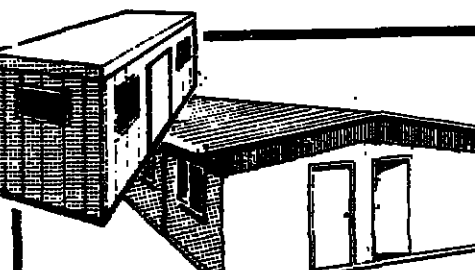
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## U.S. holds fire on Iran economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Agencies) — The United States has shelved indefinitely plans for additional economic sanctions against Iran and renewed an indirect offer of U.S. cooperation to resist Soviet advances in the area.

In offering the olive branches to the government of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the State Department Thursday made formal what officials had been saying privately for days: additional sanctions against Iran have been shelved in hopes of speeding a diplomatic solution to the hostage crisis.

President Jimmy Carter, meanwhile, renewed his indirect offer of American aid for Iran, including cooperation to resist

Soviet advances in the region once the 50 American hostages are free.

Meeting with a group of local Islamic college teachers, the president said he was determined to strengthen longstanding U.S. ties with many Muslim nations.

"We will lend our support to any nation working for peace and justice and to resist external domination," he said.

Without naming Iran, he said he shared the indignation felt by many Americans over events in one Islamic country. But he said "this just anger will not be twisted into a false resentment against Islam or its faithful."

The State Department linked the decision putting off an announcement of sanctions to increased signs of hope for an early resolution of the hostage crisis, now in its 97th day.

"The administration is holding the sanctions regulations in abeyance while diplomatic activities continue," spokesman Hodding Carter said. He would not say how long the reprieve might continue if the crisis is not ended.

He said the decision for delay was taken at the highest levels of the administration within the last 48 hours. But officials have been predicting the move for some time, citing several related factors:

— The election as president of Iran of Bani-Sadr, who has repeatedly called for a speedy release of the hostages.

— Doubts voiced both publicly and privately by some U.S. allies about the wisdom or value of new punitive measures.

— The Soviet moves in Afghanistan in December, which posed an increased threat to Iran and spurred Western countries dependent on oil from the Gulf to promote Iranian political stability rather than seeking to destabilize it even more.

But in Tehran, Muslim students occupying the embassy Friday accused "rumormongers" of spreading false reports that the release of the hostages was imminent.

A student spokesman said that if there was any foundation to the rumors it could only mean the United States was about to force the extradition from Panama of the former Shah to Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini and Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council, meanwhile, gave Bani-Sadr additional power as Bani-Sadr hammered away at the militants' waning authority.

Tehran radio said Bani-Sadr was elevated from acting chairman to head of the Council, the nation's supreme law-making body, with Khomeini's sanction. The broadcast said Bani-Sadr attended the session that appointed him, and that the meeting discussed "important issues of the country."

Bani-Sadr's new appointment in effect made him Iran's second most influential leader after Khomeini, the country's 79-year-old revolutionary chief who is recuperating in a Tehran hospital from a heart attack and is exerting only supervisory and inspirational control.

For the second straight day Thursday, the new Iranian president blasted the young Muslim radicals publicly, calling them "rebels against the government." And the Revolutionary Council took action against them, restricting their access to national radio and television.

A Kuwait newspaper, the weekly *Al Khadaf* reported from Tehran that the release of the hostages at the embassy was "imminent."

The paper, which did not identify the source of its information, said the number of militants at the embassy had been reduced from 400 to 50.

## Khomeini gets Carter's prayers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter has said he prays daily for Ayatollah Khomeini and the students, holding the 50 Americans hostage in Iran.

Speaking at the National Prayer Breakfast Thursday before members of Congress and about 3,000 others, the president also said he prayed for the American captives.

He made the revelation in a speech about the difficulty of praying "for those that despise us."

"Every day, I pray for the Ayatollah Khomeini," the president said. "Every day I pray for the kidnappers who hold our innocent Americans. And every day, of course, I pray for those who are held hostages as innocents."

"It's not easy to do this, and I have to force myself sometimes to include someone on my list because I don't want to acknowledge that person might be worthy of my love," Carter said. "And the most difficult thing of all I think is to go even one step further than that and thank God for our own difficulties, our own disappointments, our own failures, our own challenges, our own tests."

He urged his audience to each day list their challenges and disappointments and thank God for them.

"It might sound strange, but I guarantee you it works," he said.

He said that each day, his audience should list by name those "against whom we are alienated" and say "God, I pray for that person, or those people."

The president also warned against the misuse of religion, stating that "the root of wars, death, destruction come from the misapplication of religious teachings."

## U.S. draft to include women

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter will call for the registration of women for U.S. military conscription. White House officials have said.

The White House scheduled an announcement for Friday detailing Carter's plans for the entire draft registration program.

The president's proposal, disclosed by officials who asked not to be identified, is a sharp break with historical precedent in the United States. It will be the first time that a U.S. president has suggested registering women for the draft.

Carter decided to include women in the program despite a warning from House of Representatives Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill that it would not pass the Congress.

## Gold wavers in cautious trading

LONDON, Feb. 8 (R) — The price of gold fell slightly, then moved upwards Friday but showed none of the wild fluctuations which marked the recent gold craze.

It was fixed at \$692 an ounce on the bullion market Friday afternoon, up from a morning fix of \$688.50 but down on the \$695 around which it traded on European markets Thursday afternoon.

Dealers said the markets remained nervous over the Afghan and Iranian crises, but lacked any fresh impetus and trading remained cautious.

The dollar remained strong on European foreign exchange markets, trading Friday afternoon at around 1.7408 West German

marks (compared with 1.7385 Thursday) 1.6187 Swiss francs (1.6175), 4.0775 French francs (4.0687) and 241.40 yen (240.12).

The pound rose above \$2.30 reflecting Britain's current high interest rates, then fell slightly on news of a breakdown in talks aimed at ending the British steel strike. It traded Friday afternoon about 2.2970. Dollars (2.2997 Thursday).

Friday's closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	697.50
Paris	676.10
Frankfurt	690.97
Zurich	688.50
Hong Kong	684.20



HANGING AROUND: Ronnie Prael and Sean Butler tackle their textbooks while dangling from exercise bars at El Dorado School in Stockton, California. (AP photo)

## Officials debate Olympics boycott

### Battle lines form at Placid

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 8 (R) — The Olympic flame which will blaze over the 1980 winter games was to arrive here Friday as Olympic leaders faced new battles to retain control of the world's greatest sports spectacle.

The International Olympic Committee executive board was due to hear reports from its president, Lord Killanin, on the determined fight by the United States government to force the cancellation of the summer games scheduled for Moscow next July unless the Soviet Union ends its armed intervention in Afghanistan.

The Irish peer has declared his intention of fighting to go ahead with the games and IOC sources said he could expect firm support from the IOC members meeting here Saturday and Sunday.

White House counsel Lloyd Cutler, who is leading the U.S. administration's effort to move or boycott the games, was due to see the IOC chief at his villa at the Lake Placid Hotel late Thursday night, IOC sources said.

The 10-man IOC executive was to meet Friday morning and the sources expected them to call in Robert Kane and Col. Don Miller, president and secretary-general of the U.S. Olympic Committee, who have been charged by the government with putting the American case formally to the IOC.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will reinforce the American appeal, which Washington claims is supported by nearly 50 governments, when he comes to this New York mountain resort for the formal opening of the IOC session on Saturday.

He is expected to have private talks with Killanin but American sources noted that he has the opportunity to make a public speech at the session opening.

While this is traditionally a non-political address, he can be expected to counter remarks on the Moscow games situation which Killanin has promised.

Olympic sources said the American leaders would be well advised to moderate any statements before the fiercely independent IOC members.

"If they think they can make a political attack on the Russians in an Olympic context, with the intention of making them walk out of the IOC session and Lake Placid, they may be surprised at the others who would go too," one Olympic leader commented.

Lake Placid's Olympic population grew hourly as athletes moved into the spartan village prepared for them and IOC members arrived at their rambling wooden luxury hotel, once a private club for New York millionaires.

Officially, there were 584 men and women in the games village Thursday afternoon, but more came late in the evening.

Seven competitors, however, had to settle for rooms in a private hotel, pending clarification of their claim to compete under the Nationalist Chinese flag, which has been rejected by the IOC.

An advance party of Republic of China officials was turned away from the village on Wednesday when they insisted on presenting credentials from the "Republic of China Olympic Committee."

The IOC, voting in December to admit the Peking-based Peoples Republic of China, ordered the Taiwan group to use the title of the "Taipei Chinese Olympic Committee," implying a provincial status. It also told them to discard the nationalist government's flag and anthem.

A New York state court ruled Thursday that the Lake Placid games organizers must admit the Taiwanese "under the flag of their own country."

But pending clarification of the order — and certain appeals — Taiwan officials sent the bobbed and luge teams to the private hotel rather than risk a new confrontation at the Olympic village.

The Olympic flame, brought from Greece by air, ship and a relay of American runners, will burn alongside the speed-skating oval here until the formal opening ceremony next Wednesday, presided over by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale.

Meanwhile, two prominent American blacks, former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young and former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, linked arms in the Nigerian capital of Lagos condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Ali and Young met at a reception after Ali had finished a press conference in which he stressed that he was supporting a Moscow Olympic boycott of his own free will and was as ready to criticize Washington over its policies toward South Africa as he was to support Carter on opposition to Soviet moves in Afghanistan.

"Poor old Andy Young," he said. "He was a paid official and got fired because he talked to the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)."

"But I am completely free and I say what I like."

The ex-champion's tour of black Africa to try to rally support for Carter's call for a boycott received a setback Thursday when Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari decided against meeting him.

Young told reporters Friday he believed the real tragedy of the Afghan situation was that it meant the end of East-West détente.

"I think the Soviets are as insecure about us as we are about them and there is no substitute for constant dialogue and communications," he said.

Young said widespread concern over the Soviet intervention was important. "I think we have learned the lessons of intervention in other people's affairs, but I don't think the Russians have."

## Bombs hit house of party aide

SALISBURY, Feb. 8 (AP) — Gasoline bombs exploded in the house of one of Robert Mugabe's ZANU party officials early Friday, seriously injuring a couple and their three-month old baby.

A police spokesman said that between three and five bombs were thrown into the bedroom and living room windows of the house, harming the family of Mobile Chukwata.

He and his wife, Anna, were "very ill" in a hospital, and their child suffered burns on her legs, face and one arm, authorities said.

The attack was the eleventh in eight weeks on political figures as parties continue their campaigns for the Feb. 27-29 pre-independence elections.

Mugabe, the Marxist guerrilla leader who has fought a seven-year war against white minority rule, escaped an apparent assassination attempt Wednesday when a hand grenade exploded outside the security wall around his residence.

Another official of ZANU's Patriotic Front faction was seriously hurt in a separate attack the same day.

In the face of escalating lawlessness, cease-fire violations and intimidation of voters the governor this week instituted an ordinance arming him with the power to ban political meetings, stop candidates from campaigning in certain areas and outlawing violent parties in others in order to guarantee free and fair elections.

## Congressman admits taking bribe money

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (R) — In the latest twist of the congressional bribery scandal, a congressman who admits taking \$25,000 from undercover FBI agents has said the government had put his life in danger.

Representative Richard Kelly, a Republican from Florida, one of eight congressmen accused of accepting bribes from federal agents posing as rich Arabs, said he was conducting his own investigation at the time.

He returned the \$25,000 paid him by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after the operation was leaked to the press last week.

Kelly told a news conference Thursday that these leaks could lead to his death at the hands of the "crooks" he was dealing with in his own investigation.

Kelly is the only legislator to admit taking money from the undercover FBI agents.

The operation is condemned "Abscam." Scam is slang for confidence trickery and the FBI agents pretended to be rich Arabs.

The other legislators, including one Senator, have either denied participation or have said nothing about the operation, in which the FBI agents offered thousands of dollars in cash payoffs for political favors.

The Justice Department says it expects federal criminal indictments returned in most of the cases within 90 or 120 days and completion of trials within six months.

Kelly, a former judge, admitted to NBC News Wednesday night that he accepted \$25,000. He said his own investigation was blown with widespread reports of the FBI operation.

At the news conference Thursday, he explained that he went to the FBI Sunday and returned all but \$174 of the \$25,000 he had stuffed into his pockets on Jan. 8 at a house in a fashionable Washington district.

The house was rented by the FBI, which installed sophisticated videotaping equipment. The FBI also videotaped alleged bribe offers in New York and in New Jersey and a number of local Pennsylvania and New Jersey officials have been implicated in the scandal.

He said the Justice Department, parent of the FBI, had compromised his position. "The unprofessional conduct on the part of the Department of Justice in releasing this information has not only placed me and my family in jeopardy, but it is in the process of destroying me politically," he said.

He said the FBI told him on Sunday that one of the people he had dealt with who introduced him to supposed Arab investors in Florida was a "strong-arm man" for labor unions.

Kelly charged that the Justice Department had entrapped him.

At his news conference, Kelly never spelled out clearly why his life would now be endangered if he was not dealing with what he called felons or crooks.

During the news conference, Kelly criticized labor as having a "stranglehold" on the United States and said he did not like Communism. He told the press: "You guys have never done me any favors since I was alive."

Both the Senate and House of Representatives ethics committees said they would conduct preliminary inquiries based on news accounts of the scandal.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Years back when my sister and young cousins were battling it out in various primary and secondary schools, I used to quote to them mischievously some sayings of the philosopher Al Ma'ari, who lived about a thousand years ago. The one they hated most was his statement to the effect that women should be taught to spin and weave, and never to read and write. To gild the lily, I used to add that women have lost even those useful arts by now.

It never occurred to me that some people, so late in the day, still take such sentiments seriously. I was only joking. But many still hark to the days of the old philosopher — a queer fish by all accounts, who compounded his blindness by never leaving his room, and devoted his undoubted genius to the general and comprehensive denigration of the human race. The man was a reactionary even by the standards of a thousand years ago. But his followers are still with us.

I remembered my testing when, recently, I chanced upon another old text by a gentleman who rejoices in the magnificent name of Kair ul Din Mu' min bin al Than'a, devoted entirely to dissuading men from teaching reading and writing to their womenfolk. Now Kair ul Din (etc.) was definitely no genius: witness this passage from his pamphlet:

"There is nothing more harmful than teaching women to Read and Write. For, being by nature Treacherous, their Acquisition of these Crafts would be a matter of the greatest Corruption and Evil... For to give these Crafts to Women is like unto arming an Evil and Dissolute Man with a Sword; or presenting a Drunkard with a bottle. It is indeed a Wise Man who leaves his Wife in her Ignorance and Blindness, for this is what suits Her best."

But then, a fool is a fool in any age. For did not the great Ibn Rushd, the great Islamic philosopher in medieval times, write:

"Our social condition prevents us from judging women's abilities rightly. For, in appearance, they are good for procreation and child rearing only. But this is only because of the enslavement to which we subject them, which has destroyed their great gifts and intellectual abilities." Translated from *Ashraf Al Awsar*

## From page 1

### Lebanese

ment decision to send the army, which they consider to be sectarian and dominated by the right, into sensitive parts of Beirut.

In a statement Wednesday night the head of the Lebanese branch of the Syrian Baath Socialist Party, Assem Kanso, said the army deployment would be opposed "by all means at our disposal including armed force."

He called for an immediate effort to crush the rightist militias and free the areas under Christian control.

Two people were wounded in central Beirut by sniper fire Thursday after heavy fighting Wednesday night in which two people died and three were injured, security sources said.

The clashes reflected mounting tension in the Lebanese capital over an imminent withdrawal of Syrian peace-keeping troops.

Syria's decision to pull out its troops from Beirut has sparked fears of fresh battles between rightists and pro-Palestinian leftists who fought the 1975-76 civil war, in which 60,000 people died.

A spokesman for the rightist Falangist party said that one man was killed and 18 people wounded in fighting Wednesday between rival right-wing militia in north Lebanon.

### Afghan

Brussels Friday. Hammadi said, "Both super powers are constantly trying to expand their area of influence. The fact that the Soviet Union has acted against Afghanistan cannot become a pretext for the U.S. to expand in its turn, with the excuse of protecting its interests."

Hammadi rejected the notion that countries in the area might need the U.S. assistance in protecting themselves against the Soviet Union expansion.

"We have condemned and opposed the Soviet interference in Afghanistan," he said. "But we cannot condone the U.S. using this situation to seek expansion."

### Khaled

Rashid, the King's son; Prince Abdullah; the King's brother, Minister of State for Energy Muhammad Ahsan Hanin and Minister of State for Posts Mahjoubi Ahradan.

Following talks Friday, King Khaled held a luncheon in honor of his royal guests which was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

Wednesday, King Khaled received a message from President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia conveyed by Foreign Minister Muhammad Al Faytouri.

Faytouri conveyed a similar message from President Bourguiba to Crown Prince Fahd.

هنا من الامل